

THE ANTIPOCH NEWS.

Pledged to The Republican Policy of Reciprocity and Protection to American Industries, as Formulated In The Republican National Platform.

VOL. XVI.

ANTIPOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1903.

NO. 26.

PEOPLE THAT YOU KNOW

WHAT THEY ARE DOING—WHERE THEY GO.

Interesting Items Gathered Here and There in Our Journeys About Town.

Elmer, Ill., Feb. 23—Butter firm, at 27, no offerings, no sales. Last week, 260; last year, 280. Output for the week, 509,000 lbs.

Don't forget the lecture March 6.

J. J. Morley was in Burlington, Wis., Monday.

F. K. Shollif was transacting business in Chicago Monday.

Blanche Wilton is quite ill with an attack of malaria.

O. E. Allen, of Pleasant Prairie, was in Antioch Tuesday.

Ole Hanson, of Rollins, was transacting business in Antioch Tuesday.

Robert Selzer was transacting business at the County Seat Saturday.

Read the new advertisement of the State Bank of Antioch on fourth page.

B. F. Van Patten was a Tuesday morning passenger for Chicago.

Call at Hegeman's shoe store and see what \$2.00 will buy in ladies' shoes.

James Darnstable, of Lake Villa, was a pleasant caller at this office Tuesday.

Deputy Treasurer, Fred Ames, of Waukegan, was calling on Antioch friends on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Webb are spending a few days with relatives and friends at Graylake.

Miss Gertrude Peck, of Evanston, is spending the week with her friend, Miss Libbie Webb.

F. E. Fenderson, of Round Lake, was calling on friends in Antioch Tuesday and Wednesday.

There will be a dance at the Sabin Hall on the evening of St. Patrick's day, Wednesday, March 17.

The Junior League will meet Sunday, March 1, at three o'clock, with Miss Bertha James as leader.

For Sale or rent—My farm, consisting of 154 acres, situated 1/2 mile south of Pikeville. James Quinn. 22w4

Mr. Herbert Pierce, of Shields, visited with his family and other Antioch friends the fore part of the week.

Hear Mr. Brigham's lecture on "The Grand Canyon of Arizona" on Friday evening March 6 at the M. E. Church.

Mr. Capp occupied the pulpit at the Methodist church Sunday and his interesting talk was enjoyed by a large audience.

Mrs. E. K. Taylor who has been visiting Antioch friends for the past month, left on Thursday last for her home at Gas, Kansas.

Although Mr. Brigham's singing was received with delight, it was his lecture which captivated his audience.—Buffalo Times.

Wanted—Good farm with good buildings for a client. Will pay cash if a bargain. Peter H. Kles, 103 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill. 22f

Mrs. John Drury returned Friday from Chicago where she has spent the past few weeks with her daughter, Mrs. C. M. Holmes.

For Sale—Pedigree Short Horn bulls fit for service. Colors red and roan. C. E. Allen, Bristol, P. O. Pleasant Prairie, Wis. 26w3

In speaking of Mr. Brigham, "Bob Burdette" says, "The mantle of Stoddard has not fallen on Brigham but he has a better costume of his own."

For Rent—A farm consisting of 170 acres, good buildings and water, situated one mile east of Hickory. Inquire of Mrs. E. Mann, Antioch. 22f

Wanted—Farm or country home for a client. Will exchange nice Evanston modern house, might add some cash. Peter H. Kles, 103 Randolph St., Chicago. 22f

The next regular meeting of the Ladies Aid society of the M. E. church will be held in the church basement, Wednesday, March 4, 1903. All are cordially invited. Nellie Ziegler, Sec'y.

A short hand class for beginners will be organized at the Kenosha College of Commerce in about a week. This is an excellent time to commence the study as there are nearly five months more of school before vacation.

On Thursday last a fire occurred at Alendale Farm, at Lake Villa, which resulted in the entire destruction of Bellerose Cottage, with loss amounting to \$1800. This is very unfortunate for this institution is doing a good work to educate boys. The trustees wish to rebuild at once and are asking that subscriptions of from 5 cents to \$1.00 to enable them to carry on the good work.

Frank Pitman Jr., was a Richmond visitor on Monday.

E. C. Sabin was transacting business at the Windy City on Tuesday.

A. D. Webb, of Waukegan, was calling on Antioch friends Tuesday.

Mrs. Fred Hook, of Monroville, was calling on Antioch friends Sunday.

Rev. E. J. Aikin spent a few days last week with his parents in Michigan.

Frank Schopen, of Rosecrans, having sold his farm and household goods, will move to Caledonia, Minn.

The most beautiful stereoscopic views in color make the lecture given by Mr. Brigham a living journey.

Write to Alden, Bldinger & Co., Waukegan, Ill., for prices and terms on new and used pianos and organs. 6f

Miss Eva Shugart returned home Tuesday from a two weeks' visit with friends in Waukegan. Miss Birdella Webb accompanying her home.

For Sale—One, two or three seventy foot lots on north shore of Fox Lake, Ill. Good shade, good shore. Apply to James R. Gilbert, 332 Fifth Ave., Chicago. 22w4

Miss Lottie Haycock, who has been visiting in Chicago the past two months, arrived home the latter part of last week and reports having had a very pleasant time.

For Sale—400 or 500 bushels of dry clean seed oats, warranted clear from any foul seed, also a quantity of No. 1 King Philip seed corn well cured. Hugh Drogan. 24w2

Mrs. Carrie Hook is a weekly visitor at Chicago this winter, where she is taking a course in music, thus enabling her to give her scholars the benefit of advanced methods in music.

The new State Bank of Antioch opened for business the latter part of last week, and next week we will present to our readers a half tone cut of the building and a write-up of the same.

Always on Hand—Good six per cent gold mortgages for sale five to seven per cent safe investments made for clients, bank and business reference given. Address Peter H. Kles, 103 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill. or Willis McFarland Antioch Ill. 24w2

At Waukegan, Sunday Feb. 15, occurred the death of D. M. Hilliard, father of Mrs. Wm. Mullin, of Antioch, aged eighty years. The interment was at Renton, Thursday of last week. He leaves a wife and four children.

For Sale—For want of barn room I will sell a colt by Plain Chief, past two years old, at a reasonable price. Trim-legged, gentle, handsome dark bay. Will make first class roadster. May be seen any day at my place one mile east of Antioch. Willis Mac Gerald. 22w4

Wanted—between March 1 and 15, man and wife without children; man for work on 80-acre farm; wife for house work, family of three adults. Address at once stating experience and wages wanted, Willis MacGerald, Care Rand, McNally & Co., 166 Adams St., Chicago.

The penitential season of Lent is here. Ash Wednesday fell on the 25th of February this year, and with the dawn of that solemn day the forty days of self denial are ushered in. To church folk who are faithful to their belief the season is one of great significance, and religiously observed by them. Increased attendance at the church services, plentifully provided always marks the days of Lent.

Last Friday Mrs. James Gerred entertained a few of her friends at a "rag bee." At noon a fine dinner was served to which all did justice. Two prizes were offered, Miss Addie Wilton winning the first and Miss Ada Butrick the second. All returned home at a late hour in the afternoon feeling that they had spent a very pleasant day.

Friday evening, Feb. 20, about twenty-two of Miss Addie Wilton's friends planned a quiet surprise on her and which proved to have been a genuine one. After an hour of social conversation games were played until about eleven o'clock when a bounteous lunch was served and thoroughly enjoyed by all. At a late hour all departed for their homes each declaring Miss Addie a genial hostess.

Advancement in Norway.—A Swedish company has purchased the Rjukan Falls at Telemarken, in Norway, in order to apply its power to industrial purposes. This is one of the largest waterfalls in the world, and plans are being drawn up for making use of it. This company tried to obtain some of the falls in Sweden, but that Government retained them for public objects.

Tax Notice.—The taxes for the township of Antioch are now due, and I will be at the following places to receive the same: L. W. Rowling's, Lake Villa, Tuesdays; Webb Bros., Antioch, Saturdays. L. M. HUGHES, Collector.

STATE CASH IS WASTED

BY LOADED LEGISLATIVE PAY ROLLS

Employees, Limited to Seventy-Three, Swelled to 334 to Furnish Political Jobs.

General assembly pay-roll loading and waste of time will receive emphatic attention in the report of the Legislative Voters League on this winter's work at Springfield. Much of the material for that portion of the report has been collected already, verified from the official records and put into form for incorporation in the full report, which will be published soon after the legislature adjourns and used in future campaigns.

The following, from the matter already prepared, is printed with the consent of George E. Cole, president, and Hoyt King, secretary, of the league:

"The forty-third general assembly, since organizing Jan. 7, has paid \$3,010 to employees of the house and senate. There are 334 persons on the pay roll. Of these 140 are appointees of the senate, ninety-eight of the house and ninety-six of the secretary of state. Those of the secretary, according to that official, are appointed at the dictation of members.

"Most of the pay roll was made up something over a week ago, and everyone on the house and senate pay roll, whether or not he ever saw Springfield, was, on the certificate of the presiding officers, allowed forty days' pay. This covers the time, Sundays included, since Jan. 7, and up to Feb. 16.

"During that period the house and senate went through the formality of meeting and adjourning on seventeen days, often merely to comply with the constitution, which prohibits either house from adjourning without the consent of the other for more than two days. This limited time spent in legislative session has cost the taxpayers \$35,225, per day for forty days for pay roll alone. This large pay roll is created in spite of a statute limiting the appointive positions to seventy-three and the total per day to \$218.50.

"The statutory positions for the house include a chief clerk, doorkeeper, postmaster, enrolling and engrossing clerk and their assistants and a private secretary to the speaker; for the senate, a secretary, sergeant-at-arms, postmaster, enrolling and engrossing clerk and their assistants and a private secretary to the president of the senate. In addition the two houses are allowed in all twenty-three committee clerks, seven policemen and seventeen pages.

"The existing pay roll in the auditor's office contains the names of thirty-eight committee clerks, seventy policemen (twenty of these were appointed by the Secretary of State) and twenty-eight pages. The remainder of the pay roll above the statutory limit is made up of mail carriers, stenographers, typewriters, private secretaries, messengers, ventilators and assistants, librarians, proofreaders, a bill custodian and clerks with every conceivable title. In addition ninety-three alleged janitors draw pay from this roll, thirty-two of these being appointed by the Secretary of State, although the regular force of eighteen employed by the secretary is, according to that official's free admission, sufficient to care for the whole statehouse.

"The abuse of the pay roll has steadily grown since 1889. At that time the average daily expense was \$939.84. In 1901 it had grown to \$802.22 per day. In 1889 the senate pay roll was \$17,938.50 for 140 days. In 1901 it had reached \$40,834 for 116 days. In other words, the senate's pay roll expense has grown from \$123.13 a day to \$352.01 a day. In excess that of the house, although the house has three times the membership.

The average on the pay roll last session was \$37 against \$34 this year, but the number will be increased, if necessary, to eat up the appropriations within the session. The method of distribution is to allow each senator and each representative in good standing not a fixed number of appointees, but a fixed amount of patronage in dollars. And if allotted say \$12 worth of patronage a day he may put on the names of six janitors at \$2 per day or four policemen at \$3 per day or make any other combination. He may pursue the method of the defunct South-Town Government and divide it up into so many weeks apiece to his henchmen, and make it go round. No check is kept on the names except to require identification at the auditor's office when the warrant is called for, if \$34 were required to be on duty in the house and senate chambers the crowd would be so intolerable.

The waste of funds on pay roll the last session was fully \$75,000. At the statutory rate the entire pay roll for 110 days would have been a little more than \$25,000. During that session the house met on seventy-eight days and spent a total of 115 hours in deliberation. Many sessions were of but a few minutes duration. If continuous daily sessions of four hours each had been held but thirty-eight days would have been consumed and the statutory expense for employees would have been \$8,808. There is no reasonable ground for a longer session than sixty days. Twenty-one state constitutions limit their sessions to sixty days or less.

OBITUARY.

Miss Elizabeth Collier was born in Buckinghamshire, England, in 1827. With her parents she at the age of two years removed to Onondaga county, New York state. Here in her childhood and early womanhood surrounded by her nine brothers and sisters, two of whom reside in New York, still survive her, she laid the foundation for the strong upright character with which we are acquainted.

On March 22, 1853, Miss Collier then twenty-six years of age, was married to Mr. George Patrick, of Sangerfield, Onondaga county, New York. Looking toward the west with its brighter prospects for opportunity, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick determined to make Wisconsin their home.

On the first day of March 1854 they arrived at Wilmet, Kenosha county, Wis., but remaining only six months September found them on this present farm where the web of their lives was woven into its last pattern.

In July 27, 1875, Mr. Patrick was taken away, and Mrs. Patrick with six children faced the future with a sad and heavy heart but indomitable courage. With admirable prudence and unswerving perseverance she kept home together and with the aid of her sons and daughters developed the farm into one of the best equipped in the township.

As the years flew by only one of her children left her Miss Libbie who died July 19, 1890, and at the last when the sun of her own life was sinking low, all remaining five of her family were by her bedside, more than this her declining years were cheered by the presence of three grand-children, Miss Blanch and Masters Byron and Milton Patrick.

The days of the years of her pilgrimage were three score years and ten and by reason of strength six more were added unto her.

Card of Thanks.

We desire to express our heartfelt thanks to all the friends who so kindly assisted us at the burial of our beloved mother.

Patrick family.

Card of Thanks.

I wish to express my thanks to the Court of Honor, for the prompt payment of my disability claim for the loss of my foot.

PENCIVAL DIBBLE.

Entertained at Cluch.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thorn entertained about fifty friends at their home last Thursday evening, Feb. 19. Eleven games of progressive cluch were played after which a dainty lunch was served. Mrs. Artie Grice, Mrs. Deswick and Mrs. Farrier took for ladies' first prize, Mrs. Deswick drawing the lucky card. Mr. Chas. Sibley won gent's first prize. Mr. J. H. Dales and Mrs. Emma Simons were made happy each receiving the consolation prizes which were articles that proved both a consolation and amusement for each. Those present were Messrs and Mesdames Hill, Morley, Hoyerstadt, Smart, Simons, Wedge, E. Sabin, F. Thorn, Boswick, Gray, Book, D. Sabin, Webb, Matthews, Thayer, Williams, Grice, Lewis, Kelly, Dales, Sibley, Mrs. Hook and Farrier; Misses Williams, Emmons and Henderson and Messrs Webb, Huber, Wallis and Brooks. All returned to their homes declaring that they had spent a most enjoyable evening with hospitable host and hostess.

Uncle Sam Wants Cadets.

It is announced by the navy department that on March 4 of this year there will be a number of naval cadet appointments at the disposal of the Illinois delegation. In the following districts representatives are entitled to appoint some candidate to the vacancy: First, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-third.

This includes the following Chicago members: Mann, Foster, McAndrews, Mahoney, and Foss. There is also one cadet at the disposal of the senators and one presidential-at-large. The new law changes the title to midshipmen in place of the old one of naval cadet.

Beauty's Reward.

In the cast of a new play about to be produced is a young actor who is extremely good looking, but who is so well aware of that fact himself as to often appear obnoxiously conceited to some of the members of the company, and especially to the stage manager who has no great admiration for manly beauty.

A few days ago, when the latter was giving final directions concerning the costumes of the players, the handsome actor stepped up to him, and with a self-satisfied smile, pointing to his own face, said:

"And what shall I do with this?"

"Change it," was the short reply of the manager.

His Parabolic Path.

Anxious Wife—When you saw John, which way was he going?

Boy—I don't know, mum; he was drunk.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

FROM OUR ABLE CORRESPONDENT

Filibustering on Panama Canal Treaty and Other Events are Aply Chronicaled.

The most complicated situation since the filibuster on the Lodge bill now exists in the Senate and threatens the defeat of the Panama and Cuban treaties and even an extra session of Congress. Senator Morgan, who is wedded to the idea of constructing the Isthmian canal by the Nicaraguan route, is determined to defeat the Columbian treaty and is filibustering to that end. He has already made a phenomenal record, having used more than 200,000 words in his argument against the convention without showing signs of fatigue. Senator Quay, exasperated by his failure to secure a date for the vote on his Statehood bill, has joined forces with Mr. Morgan, and other disgruntled Senators are contributing more or less to the filibuster. The situation is still further emphasized by the unequivocal announcement of the President that in the case that either of the treaties mentioned fails of ratification he will call the Senate in an extra session. Unless a solution of the present difficulty is arrived at, at an early date an extra session of Congress will be necessitated.

In view of the facts above stated, numerous conferences have been held and at this writing the republican leaders are hopeful of effecting a compromise along the lines of the two Statehood bills with some concessions to the democrats, such as a provision for eventual separate statehood for Arizona and New Mexico when they shall have attained a certain prescribed population, etc. The republican advocates of Statehood have agreed to this arrangement, but the democrats are yet to be heard from. The effort is being made to secure an agreement to ratify both the treaties in return for the statehood compromise.

Aside from appropriation bills passed, the House has effected little legislation during the past week. The Fowler currency bill is now under consideration and while Representative Fowler believes it will pass the House, it may be safely predicted that it will receive no consideration in the Senate. An agreement was made to enact the currency bill, to be all the internal currency bill, to be acted by this Congress. The Senate Philippine coinage bill has been accepted by the House committee and will probably be enacted. The amendment providing for an international commission to devise means for setting a standard for silver was rejected by the House committee.

An agreement on the Anti-Anarchy bill, which was left in conference at the close of last session has been accomplished. As it now stands the measure provides the death penalty for killing the President or his legal successors. An attempt to do so will merit hanging, or imprisonment of not less than ten years. Any one who aids, advises or abets such killing shall be deemed a principle offender. Any one who advocates the killing of any officer of a civilized government, other than the United States, shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than twenty years or both. No person holding anarchistic views shall become a naturalized citizen of the United States.

The President, whose capacity for details seems to be unlimited, brought to the attention of his Cabinet, at its last meeting, the delay which has attended the construction of naval vessels already authorized and the deterioration in the target practice records recently returned to the Navy Department. Mr. Roosevelt is an urgent advocate of a large navy and is in entire sympathy with the movement to establish a systematic program for its increase.

With regard to the delay in the construction he ascertained it was chiefly due to the strike of the employees of the Steel Trust and to strikes in the ship yards of constructors but his insistent questioning revealed the fact that the Navy Department was also partially to blame because of the lack of uniformity in its designs for vessel fittings. This Secretary moodily announced had been remedied.

The naval appropriation bill which has passed the House provides for three new battle ships, one armored cruiser, two steel training ships and one wooden brig. The bill further places \$500,000 at the discretion of the Secretary of the navy for the investigation of the subject of submarine boats and the purchase as the sum appropriated will permit. Secretary Moody has informed Congress that he desires no more Holland boats until he has had an opportunity to thoroughly test those already ordered, an opportunity which the company has thus far refused. The merits of the Lake submarine boat have been urged on members of the Naval committee and it is understood that type will receive a thorough test. The provision authorizing an increase from 500 to 1,000 midshipmen to be appointed to Annapolis carried.

The Anthracite Coal Strike Commission

is once more holding its meetings in Washington and is endeavoring to arrange and coordinate the vast amount of testimony and data which has been submitted. The meetings are absolutely secret, the commissioner holding that its duty is to make a report containing its findings to the President who will make it public at his discretion.

GESTURES IN GENERAL USE.

Motions That Are Common to All Nations of the Earth.

Certain gestures are absolutely identified with certain feelings. To shake one's fist is to threaten; to hold up one's finger is to warn. To indicate thought we place the tips of the fingers on the forehead; to show concentrated attention we apply the whole hand. To rub the hands is everywhere a sign of joy, and to clap them a sign of enthusiasm. It would be easy to multiply examples. Affirmation, negation, repulsion are all indicated by motions that every one understands.

It is the same, in quite as great a degree, with nationalities, in spite of the original diversity of the races that make them up. The mimetic character results at once from race, from history and from climate.

The gesture of the Englishman is fierce and harsh; he speaks briefly, brusquely; he is cold, positive, forceful. His salutation is cold and accented, but his handshake is loyal. The gesture of Germany is heavy, good humored and always ungraceful. Many of the Slav people are unwilling to look one in the face, and they have a false gesture.

The Spaniard and the Portuguese, although dwelling in a Southern land, gesticulate little; their language is rhythmic, slow, solemn; they are grave, their salutation is a little theatrical.

The Italian is lively, mobile, intelligent, gay; his language is harmonious, sonorous, warm and luminous, like his country's sky. The salutation of the Italian is quick and full of feeling, his gestures colored and exaggerated.

Won the Old Man.

"Sir," said to her father, "this is a phony thing. The spirit of common sense has been throttled by the thing you are so intent. Perhaps you are right, but I don't like the way you are going to do it." "I am not going to do it," said the stern paternalist, "I am going to do it the way I see fit."

be all the internal currency bill, to be acted by this Congress. The Senate Philippine coinage bill has been accepted by the House committee and will probably be enacted. The amendment providing for an international commission to devise means for setting a standard for silver was rejected by the House committee.

"Good," said the old man. "And how about the coal? Do you expect me to throw that in?"

"Certainly not," cried the youth. "I'll gladly throw in the coal. Bless you, I worked my way through college tending a furnace."

And the old man smiled approvingly.

Auction Sale.

Having sold my farm, I will sell at public auction on the old John Muller farm, in the town of Salem, 2 miles east of Salem station, 1 mile west of Bristol station and 1/2 mile south of Geneva road, on Friday, February 27. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. The following property will be offered for sale: 100 bu. of oats; 10 bu. of potatoes; 4 ton of millet hay; 1 black horse 10 years old; 1 black brood mare 10 years old; in foal; 3 cows coming the 1st of May; 2 two-year-old heifers; coming in about the 1st of May; yearling heifer; Champion binder; McCormick mower; J. I. Case sulky plow; walking plow; sulky cultivator; walking cultivator; corn planter; Acme pulverizer; Van Brunt sower; 3 horse lever harrow; 3 horse disc harrow; 4 in. lumber wagon, with set of narrow wheels; 3 in. lumber wagon; double buggy; bob sleighs; cutter; 2 sets of work harness; single harness; 2 hay racks; road scraper; 600 pound platform scales; corn sheller; Chardon kettle; corn marker; wood rack; grain troughs; drags; household goods and other thing to numerous to mention. Lunch will be served at noon. The usual terms will apply to this sale. Cot. J. G. Wilson, H. N. Murren, Auctioneer, Proprietor.

Adjudication Notice.

Public notice is hereby given that the subscriber, Anna Hanks, executrix of the last will and testament of August Hanks, deceased, will attend the county court of Lake County, at a term thereof to be held at the Court House in Waukegan, in said county on the first Monday of May next, 1903, when and where all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to present the same to said court for adjudication. ANNA HANKS, Executrix. Waukegan, Feb. 9, 1903. 26w3

LOCAL MARKET REPORT.

Oats—	20 1/2
Corn—70 lbs. ear—	10 00
Hay—	10 00
MILL FEED.	
Brain—	16 00
Yiddlings—	17 00
Gluten—	20 00
Oil Meal, per 100 lbs—	1 75
Chicken Feed Wheat—	1 25
HOGS.	
Hogs—Live weight—	6 50
Hogs—Dressed—	7 50
POULTRY.	
Turkeys—	15 00
Ducks—	11 00
Geese—	11 00
Chickens—Live weight—	6 00

Sunny Bank Farm

FLOYD LIVINGSTON

CHAPTER VI.—(Continued.)

There was a silence for some minutes, and when he spoke again it was of faces, which, without regularity of features or brilliancy of complexion, still had an expression exceedingly pleasing and attractive. "I do not say yours is such a face," said he, "for I never flatter; but I do say, and I mean it, too, that I like your looks far better than I do Miss Thompson's."

I found Doctor Clayton a most agreeable companion, and ere the close of that ride, he was "all the world" to me. In short, I suppose I was as much in love as a child of thirteen can well be; and when we at last reached home and I introduced him to my mother and sisters, I blushed like a guilty thing, stealing out of the room as soon as possible, and starting out for a long time, although I wanted so much to be back there with him.

"Caught a beau, didn't you?" and a handsome one, too!" said Sally, applying her eye to the keyhole and thus obtaining a view of his face.

Tommy Trimmer, a little boy, five years of age, who lived near by, and who chanced to be there, overheard her, and when Doctor Clayton, who was very fond of children, coaxed him into his lap, he asked, pointing to me, "Do you know's beau? Sally said you was!"

The doctor laughed aloud, referring Tommy to me for an answer, and telling him "it was just as I said."

"Rosa is altogether too young to be riding round with beaux. It will give her a bad name," said grandma, when at last the doctor was gone.

No one made any answer until Lizzy, who was more of my way of thinking, said, "You must have had beaux only, grandma, for you weren't quite fifteen when you were married; I saw it so in the Bible."

Of course, grandma had nothing to offer in her own defense, save the very correct remark that "girls nowadays were not what they were when she was young," and here the conversation ceased.

CHAPTER VII.

One day, about three weeks after the commencement of my school, I was surprised by a call from Dell Thompson, who, after conversing awhile very familiarly, astonished me with an invitation to visit her the next afternoon. "She was going to have a few of her friends from the village," she said, "Doctor Clayton with the rest."

She departed, leaving me in a perfect state of bewilderment. I invited to Captain Thompson's, with Dell's fashionable friends! What could it mean, and what should I wear? This last was by far the more important question, for I knew that the people of the village were noted for their dress. I mentally enumerated all the things I could possibly wear.

For my muslin, which was new, I wrinkled at the thought. And so, when Mrs. Ross, who was that week boarding, offered to wash and iron it, I accepted the proffered kindness.

The next morning, when I passed Captain Thompson's, I observed a great commotion in and around the house. The blinds were thrown back, and through the parlor windows I caught sight of brooms and dusters, while at intervals during the day the scholars brought me tidings of cake, jollies and ice cream, said to be in progress. At precisely four o'clock I dismissed school, and taking a short cut across the fields, soon reached my boarding place, where I found Mrs. Ross bending over the ironing table with a face flushed and indicative of some anxiety.

"I never see nothin' bent it," she began, holding down her hot iron and thereby making a slightly yellow spot in the dress. "I never see nothin' bent it, how this gown peters me. It must be poor stuff, or somethin'; mebbey it'll look better on you," she continued, as she gave it a finishing touch, and then held it up to view.

And, indeed, it was sorry-looking enough; some places being wholly destitute of starch, while others were rough and stiff as a piece of buckram. I had heard Doctor Clayton say that nothing became a young girl so well as white, and so I determined to wear it. It would look better on me, I thought, and with all the eagerness of a child I commenced my toilet, discovering to my great dismay that I had neither shoes nor stockings fit to wear with a muslin dress. The week previous I had taken my best ones home, where I had purposely left them, not thinking it possible for me to need them. Here then was a dilemma, out of which Mrs. Ross at last helped me by offering to lend me the articles which I lacked—an offer which I gladly accepted. Her stockings were rather coarse, having been knit by herself; but they possessed the virtue of being white and clean, and would have answered my purpose very well had it not been for the slippers, which were far too long for me, and showed almost the whole of my foot. Besides that, I found it rather difficult to keep them on, until Mrs. Ross suggested the propriety of stuffing the toes with cotton. This done, I donned the muslin dress, which seemed to me much shorter than when I had last worn it, and finding as I had the painful consciousness of being all feet, whenever I glanced in that direction.

But Mrs. Ross said "I looked mighty crank," at the same time fastening on my low-necked waist her glass breast-pin, which she pronounced "just the checker." "You orto have some gloves to wear when you get there," said she, as she saw me drawing on my brown ones, and I believe I've got the very thing," she continued, bringing from the depths of the bureau drawer a pair of white cotton mitts fancifully embroidered on the back with yellow and blue. These she bid me "tuck in my bosom until I got there, and on no account to lose 'em, as she had 'em before she was married."

Thus equipped, I started for Captain Thompson's, reaching there just as the clock was striking five, and finding, to my surprise, that I was not only the first arrival, but that neither Mrs. Thom. nor Dell had commenced dressing.

I had mistaken the day, I guess; the servant girl who answered my

and, who assured me that I was right, while at the same time she conducted me to the chamber above, where in the long mirror I obtained a full-length view of myself, feet and all. My first impulse was to laugh, my second to cry and the latter I finally yielded. No one came near me; I heard no one, saw no one, until in light flowing muslin, white silk hose, and the thinnest of all day French slippers, Dell Thompson called into the room, starting with well-feigned surprise when she saw me, asking how long I had been there, and what was the matter.

Without considering what I was doing, I told her unreservedly about the shoes and stockings, pointing to my pea-cock feet as proof of what I said. With all her faults, there was enough of the woman about Dell to inspire her with a feeling of pity for me, and after forcing back a laugh she could not well help, she said, kindly, "Your shoes are rather large; but I think, perhaps, I can remedy the difficulty."

At the same time she started to leave the room. What new impulse came over her, I never knew; but sure am I that something changed her mind, for, when near at the door, she suddenly paused, saying, "I know, though, you can't wear my slippers, so it's of no use trying the experiment;" adding, as she saw how my countenance fell, "I wouldn't mind it if I were you. Nobody'll notice it, unless it is Doctor Clayton, who, I believe, admires small ankles and little feet; but you don't care for him; he's old enough to be your father, and, besides, that, he thinks you perfect anyway."

Her words and manner annoyed me, and for a moment I debated in my own mind the propriety of leaving at once; but I had not seen Doctor Clayton since he carried me home, and so I finally concluded to remain, thinking that I would keep my seat, and on no account stir when he was looking at me. After coming to this conclusion, I ventured to ask Dell where the rest of the company were, and was told that they were not invited until evening.

"Until evening," I repeated; "then I guess I'll go before they come, for I shall be afraid to walk home alone."

"There's a good moon," said she; adding, "You must not leave on any account, for that will spoil all the pleasure," she said—fun I now think she means; but I could not get into her then, and I never dreamed that she had invited me there merely to show me up before her fashionable friends, and make light of me in the estimation of Doctor Clayton.

"Come down to the parlor," she said at last, after arranging for the third time the heavy braids of her black, beautiful hair, and following her, I soon stood in the presence of Mrs. Thompson, who, seated at a table, and so, bowed and low words of welcome Dell introduced me.

Dropping into the first seat—a large willow chair near the door—I tried to act natural, but I could not; for turn which way I would, I felt that a pair of large black eyes were upon me, scanning me from my head to my feet; and when Mrs. Ross, who, when I entered, went up to her mouth, apparently to stifle a cough, I was certain that it also smothered a laugh. Right glad was I when both the ladies found an excuse for leaving the parlor, though I did find it rather tiresome sitting there alone until the shades of evening began to fall.

At last, when it was nearly dark, I ventured out upon the long piazza, where I had not been long, when a gentleman on horseback galloped into the yard, and in a moment I recognized Doctor Clayton's voice. Hastily retreating to the parlor, I had just time to seat myself in a corner where I thought I should attract the least attention, when he entered the room with Dell, whose hand I am sure he held until he saw me; then quickly dropping it, he advanced to my side, greeting me kindly.

Just then we heard the sound of fast-moving wheels, and in a moment there came round the corner a long open omnibus, drawn by four horses, and densely crowded with young people of both sexes. I was not much used to the ways of the world then, and having been taught that it was not ladylike to be either rude or boisterous, I wondered greatly that well-bred people should conduct themselves so badly. Bounding out, and adjusting their light, flowing robes, the young ladies were tripping up the stairs, still talking, laughing and screaming so loudly that once I started up, exclaiming, "Why, what is the matter?"

With a peculiar smile, Doctor Clayton laid his hand on my head in a very fatherly way, saying, "My little girl hasn't yet learned that in order to be refined one must be rough and boisterous, and hope she never will, for it is refreshing to find occasionally something feminine and natural."

By this time the guests were assembled in the parlor, and when I saw how tastefully they were dressed, I began to wish myself anywhere but there. One by one they were presented to me, I at first keeping my seat; but when Doctor Clayton, who, when I entered, went up to her mouth, apparently to stifle a cough, I was certain that it also smothered a laugh. Right glad was I when both the ladies found an excuse for leaving the parlor, though I did find it rather tiresome sitting there alone until the shades of evening began to fall.

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when we were alone, then he was all kindness and attention, while he now suddenly avoided me, seeming slightly annoyed when any of his acquaintances teased him about me, as I more than once heard them doing. At last, as if his good genius had conquered, he suddenly broke away from a group of girls, and crossing over to where I was standing, offered me his arm, telling me, "I must stir round and be more sociable."

I looked down at my feet; so did he, and for an instant there was a blush on his face; but it passed off, and with a word of encouragement, he led me toward the music room, where Dell Thompson was unmercifully pounding a five-hundred-dollar piano, which groaned and shrieked under the infliction, while the bystanders, who had insisted upon her playing, were all talking together, seemingly intent upon seeing which could make the most noise, they or the instrument.

"Do you play, Miss Lee?" was asked me by half a dozen or more.

I had taken lessons two quarters, and I could play a few dancing tunes, marches, etc., and so I said, whereupon they insisted upon my favoring them with "Money Musk," as they wanted to dance, and none of them could perform anything as old-fashioned as that. I looked at Doctor Clayton, who, in a low tone, asked, "Are you sure you can get through with it?"

Something, I am sure, must have inspired me, for before Dell I played so well; I played perfectly true, and striking every note distinctly. My audience were evidently both surprised and pleased, for they called for piece after piece, until my list was exhausted, when one of the gentlemen, more thoughtful than the ladies, suggested the possibility of my being tired.

"Perhaps she dances, too. Ask her, Bob," said a young lady, while Dell eagerly rejoined, "Oh, yes, do;" but Bob was forestalled by Doctor Clayton, who for several minutes had stood by my side, complimenting my playing, and who now asked me to be his partner in the next collision, his cousin having volunteered to take my place at the piano.

In my excitement I forgot my shoes, forgot everything, save that Doctor Clayton was looking down upon me, that my hand was resting in his, and ere I was aware of it I found myself upon the floor. I was perfectly familiar with the changes of the cotillon; but at my right was John Thompson, who, when I came his turn to swing with me, refused to take my hand, treating me with such marked insolence that I became confused and made several mistakes, at which he laughed contemptuously. Besides this, my big shoes incommoded me; and at last, in the midst of the promenade, one of them dropped off, the cotton ball rolling away. I tripped, lost my balance, and after two or three headlong plunges, fell flat at the feet of Doctor Clayton, who stood agliss with surprise and mortification. I gathered myself up, and fled from the room; but not until I heard Dell Thompson say, as she picked up the shoe and passed it to Doctor Clayton, "It is Mrs. Ross; she hadn't any of her own which she thought suitable, and so she borrowed."

Rushing up the stairs, I found my shawl and bonnet; and then, without a word to any one, started for home, minus my shoe, which I "wisely" forgot to take. I had scarcely got outside the gate when the sound of a footstep caused me to look around, and I saw Doctor Clayton, his hat in one hand and Mrs. Ross' slipper in the other. This last he passed to me, and then without a word drew my arm within his, and for a time we walked on in silence, while I cried as if my heart would break. Coming at last to an old oak tree, under which a rude bench had been erected, he bid me sit down, and placing himself by my side, asked me, "What was the matter?"

"You know well enough what's the matter," I said, angrily, struggling to rise; but his arm was strong, and he held me fast, while he tried to quiet me, and in this he soon succeeded, for he possessed over me a power which I could not resist.

Gradually, as I grew calm, I told him all; how I had been teased by Dell Thompson, how she had invited me only to ridicule me, how she had asked me to come in the afternoon, and then made fun of me for doing so; while her companions called me green; and that in the absence of my own slippers I had worn those of Mrs. Ross, thereby meeting with the worst catastrophe of all, to wit, the falling flat in the dance.

For a time the doctor said nothing; but then, while all the time he encircled my waist, drew me still closer to his side, while he at last replied, "She is jealous of you—jealous because she thinks I like the little Rosa better than I do."

"And it's very foolish in her to think so!" I exclaimed.

Then followed a long conversation in which much was said, which had far better been left unsaid; for I was a warm-hearted, impulsive child, believing that I had never loved Dell, and still he told me not once commit him, nor in what he said was there aught which could possibly have been construed into an avowal of anything save friendship, which was the theme upon which he rang many a change. Alas, for such friendships! They are dangerous for one's peace of mind, particularly if told beneath an old oak tree, with the silvery moonlight shining down upon you, and the soft summer air gently moving the green leaves above your head. How long we sat there I do not know; but I was the first to propose going, telling him they would miss him at the party, and wonder at his absence.

"Let them wonder then," said he. "I have no intention of returning to the house. It would be intolerable after this pleasant chat with you, so I shall just get my horse and go quietly home."

We found Mrs. Ross sitting up for me, sleeping in her chair, while the tall, slender, airily moving the green leaves above your head. How long we sat there I do not know; but I was the first to propose going, telling him they would miss him at the party, and wonder at his absence.

"Let them wonder then," said he. "I have no intention of returning to the house. It would be intolerable after this pleasant chat with you, so I shall just get my horse and go quietly home."

(To be continued.)

TEN PERISH IN FIRE.

CEDAR RAPIDS HAS A HOTEL HOLOCAUST.

Flames Spread Rapidly and Compel Guests to Jump from Windows—Delegates to Y. M. C. A. and K. of P. Conventions Numbered Among Victims.

Half a score of persons were burned to death and three times that number were seriously injured, in a fire which destroyed the Clifton Hotel in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, at 2 o'clock Friday morning. The State Y. M. C. A. convention and the Knights of Pythias convention were being held there, and most of the dead and injured were delegates to these conventions. Smoking ruins covered the bodies and anxious crowds surrounded the workmen as they tried to clear away the debris. The fire started from a defective wire in the basement. A bellboy discovered it, but when he had alarmed the night clerk the flames had gained such headway that escape was cut off.

There were more than one hundred guests in the hotel, many of them being delegates to the State Y. M. C. A. convention. Every room was crowded and several were occupying cots in the hallways when the alarm of fire was given and the first impulse of all of the occupants of the building was to make a rush for the windows.

Forced forward by the dense columns of smoke that flooded the halls and apartments of the hotel, the guests climbed out on the window sills and seeing no other means of escape plunged two and three stories to the pavement below.

Several of the guests who could have been taken down in safety by the firemen and police sprang from windows, sustaining severe injuries. The employees of the hotel, who were roused at the first alarm of fire, performed many deeds of heroism. Women and children were carried through the smoke-filled corridors by the attaches of the hotel to safety. Policemen and firemen rushed into the burning structure and found a dozen or more persons who had been overcome by the smoke. Several were rescued in an unconscious condition, badly burned.

The hotel was a veneered, three-story structure. The loss is \$125,000.

LEO'S DAY OF JUBILEE.

Immense Throng Does Honor to the Aged Pontiff.

"It seems impossible that it is twenty-five years since I have been there," was Pope Leo's exclamation as he looked from a window of his apartments Friday into the sunlit piazza of St. Peter's in Rome. This was the pontiff's only reference to his long term in the Vatican, during which he has never gone beyond the palace grounds and St. Peter's, which is considered to be part of the Vatican. Above the portico of St. Peter's the hall of beatification, where the pontiff held his jubilee reception, presented a brilliant scene. The boxes lining the long, narrow hall were filled to their capacity with members of the Roman aristocracy, diplomats, women with black veils, men in evening dress and monks



POPE LEO XIII.

and sisters in varying garb. Here and there groups of papal guards in bright uniforms lent color to the whole. The struggle to enter the hall was terrific. People were swept off their feet and women were overcome, but no one was seriously injured.

Among the Americans present were Bishops Maurice Burke of St. Joseph, Mo., and Edward Dineen of Dallas, Texas; Fathers S. P. McDonnell and Hugh O'Gara McShane of Chicago and Thomas O'Garra of Wilmington, Ill.; Mrs. and Miss Ochoate and R. U. Johnson.

His holiness was borne in the sedia gestatoria on the shoulders of eight men dressed in brocade. The Pope himself wore gorgeous robes, and had the triple crown on his head. He bestowed his benediction right and left as he passed through the cheering concourse, whose enthusiasm was so great and whose desire to touch the hem of the Pope's gown was so intense that the presence of the guards seemed necessary for his protection.

Interesting News Items.

Burglars took \$300 from the postoffice safe, Tracy, Cal., Tenn.

Miss Della Quinn, New York, was bitten by a dog and died of hydrophobia. John Krems, Schuyler, Neb., killed himself. Brooded over financial matters. Earl Gent fatally shot Charles Trotter, Galena, Kan., and Trotter shot Gent in the leg.

A six-week-old baby was found at the door of Theodore A. Havemeyer's house in New York.

At St. Louis a hook and ladder company collided with a street car. Fireman B. F. Leaton and Fred Hesse were seriously injured.

The National Association of House Painters and Decorators, in convention at Richmond, Va., re-elected W. D. Edwards of Cambridge, Mass., president.

Walter Damrosch is authority for the statement that the management of the Metropolitan Opera House in New York has been secured by Heinrich Conried, manager of the Irving Place Theater.

Blanche Collins, 10, Oceana, N. Y., struck Frank Hendricks, 7, with a rock, killing him. Some one in a party of school children had struck her and she retaliated with a stone. The lad was innocent.

He Knew Human Nature.

The typical Irish carman is a person of much sagacity. One night a returned missionary took a car, in a dubious frame of mind. He had been invited to dine with some friends at the house of an acquaintance whose name he had forgotten. He only knew that his host lived on Harcourt street.

"What am I to do?" he asked of his driver.

"Never mind, sor," was the reply. "I'll find him for you."

"But you can't. You don't know his name."

"Lave it to me, sor. Lave it to me entirely."

They drove to Harcourt street, and the man, beginning at the top, knocked at every door and made one inquiry. Half-way down the street he gaily rejoined his employer, and said, "It's all right, sor. It's here."

"How do you know?"

"I asked, sor, 'Does the Riverend Mither Blunk live here?' And the maid said, 'No, but he's dining here.'"

Just in Time.

Broadland, S. Dak., Feb. 23.—Beadle County has never been so worked up as during the last few weeks. Every one is talking of the wonderful case of G. W. Gray of Broadland, the particulars of which are best told in the following statement which Mr. Gray has just published:

"I was dying. I had given up all hope. I was prostrate and as helpless as a little babe. I had been alling with Kidney Trouble for many years and it finally turned to Bright's disease. All medicine had failed and I was in despair."

"I ordered one box of Dodd's Kidney Pills and this first box helped me out of bed. I continued the treatment till now I am a strong, well man. I praise God for the day when I decided to use Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Everybody expected that Mr. Gray would die and his remarkable recovery is regarded as little short of a miracle by all who know how very low he was. Dodd's Kidney Pills are certainly a wonderful remedy.

Positively Brutal.

Mrs. Diggsby—A woman can make up her mind in less than half the time a man can.

Diggsby—Naturally. She devotes the most of her time to making up her face, and, moreover, she has less mind to make up.

Every animal and bird has its particular kind of sea.



How an abscess in the Fallopian Tubes of Mrs. Hollinger was removed without a surgical operation.

"I had an abscess in my side—in the fallopian tube (the fallopian tube is a connection of the ovaries). I suffered untold misery. I was so weak I could scarcely get around. The sharp burning pains low down in my side were terrible. My physician said there was no help for me unless I would go to the hospital and be operated on. I thought before that I would try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which, fortunately, I did, and it has made me a stout, healthy woman. My advice to all women who suffer with any kind of female trouble is to commence taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once."—Mrs. Ina S. Hollinger, Stillview, Ohio.—\$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

It would seem by this statement that women would save time and much sickness if they would get Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and also write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for special advice. It is free and always helps. No other person can give such helpful advice as Mrs. Pinkham to women who are sick.

Hard to Translate.

"Do you know," said the physician, "that I often experience great difficulty in finding words to express my thoughts?"

"I do," replied the druggist, "and so does every one else who ever attempted to read your prescriptions."

He who is left last is left worst.

With the old surety,
St. Jacobs Oil
to cure
Lumbago and Sciatica
There is no such word as fail. Price, 25c. and 50c.

A Mixed Gathering.
"Isn't it a mixed crowd?" asked Mme. de Pompadour of Mme. de Stael, at the garden party on the Stiz.
"Yes, indeed," blithely responded Mme. de Stael, "but what could you expect? All shades of society are here."—Baltimore American.

Distant Relative.
Jack—You don't mean to say that pretty girl we just passed is your sister?
Tom—Yes; I'm her brother by refusal.

It All Depends.
"After all," remarked the old bachelor, "there is no place like home."
"Right you are," rejoined the bald-headed man who had loved and won, "and there are times when I am glad of it."

Probably a mortgage is referred to as a plaster on account of its tendency to stick.
All cruelty springs from hard-heartedness and weakness.—Seneca.

PROVE DOAN'S FREE HELP.

Those who doubt, who think because other Kidney Remedies do them no good, who feel discouraged, they profit most by the Free Trial of Doan's Kidney Pills. The wondrous results stamp Doan merit.

Aching backs are eased. Hip, back, and loin pains overcome. Swelling of the limbs and dropsy signs vanish.
They correct urine with brick dust sediment, high colored, excessive, pain in passing, dribbling, frequency, bed wetting. Doan's Kidney Pills dissolve and remove calculi and gravel. Relieve heart palpitation, sleeplessness, headache, nervousness.

Salem, Ind., Feb. 5, 1903.—"I received the trial package of Doan's Kidney Pills and I must confess they did me wonderful good. It seems strange to say that I had tried several kinds of kidney medicines without doing me any good. I had backache, pain in my bladder and scalding urine, and the sample package sent me stopped it all in a few days, and with the package I am now using from our drug store I expect to be cured permanently. It is wonderful, but sure and certain the medicine does its work. I was in constant misery until I commenced the use of Doan's Kidney Pills."—CHAS. R. COOK, P. O. Box 90, Salem, Washington Co., Ill.

FREE—TO MAKE YOU A FRIEND.

Doan's Kidney Pills.

For sale by all druggists.

Write to Doan's Kidney Pills Co., Buffalo, N. Y., for a free trial package.

State.....

Post-office.....

City.....

Send no money. Doan's Kidney Pills are sent free by mail, without charge, to all who send for them.

Medical Advice Free—Strictly Confidential.

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PROSPERITY IN CANADA.

The Farmer in Western Canada Achieves Wonderful Success.

One of the first things that the man who wishes to change his residence and move to Canada should know is that he can go and succeed. It need be a matter of little doubt or indecision now. During the past four or five years the development of Western Canada has been so rapid, and the conditions of life there so widely known, that upwards of 100,000 Americans have taken up their homes there, and the experience of these people is that they are thoroughly satisfied with their choice of home.

The methods of farming there are similar to those adopted in the United States, but the operations are simpler, the yield of grain greater, and the profits more satisfactory. Ranching is carried on with lots of success. Mixed farming is always profitable, while the results in grain-raising are as certain as the sun. The climate is as splendid as anywhere, and the crops are abundant.

The yields of—nothing is as satisfactory as the experience of the farmer himself, and extracts are selected from one.

A good intelligent farmer named Mears—John Mears, to be exact—lives in Cavalier County, North Dakota, two years ago, and followed the thousands who had already gone to Canada. He had twenty-five years' experience in Minnesota, in buying grain, including flax; but in all his experience he never saw a district so well suited to the growth of flax as Western Canada. The financial results of Mr. Mears' operations in a single season are as follows: Wheat, 8,000 bushels at 1.10; oats, 1,700 bushels at 54c; flax, 1,400 bushels at 70c; total, \$1,785.00. 2,300 bushels of oats at 54c, \$1,242.00; 1,700 bushels of flax at 70c, \$1,190.00; total, \$2,434.00. A return of more than \$4,500 from a little over 250 acres, an average of \$18 per acre, is surely testimony sufficiently strong to satisfy the most incredulous as to the money to be made out of the soil of the Canadian West. It is to facts like these—arguments expressible and demonstrable in dollars and cents—that the steady northward movement of American farmers is due. Mr. Mears is settled near Arcola, Assa.

A number of Americans who have chosen Western Canada as a home had the idea that a man enjoyed less freedom in Canada, but they soon found their mistake, and say the laws of Canada are the most liberal in the world, and such as prevent the litigation which breeds so much bad feeling between people in the United States and costs them so dear in lawyers' fees.

The Government has established agencies at St. Paul, Minn.; Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Mo.; Chicago, Ill.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Wausau, Wis.; Detroit, Sault Ste. Marie and Marquette, Mich.; Toledo, Ohio; Watertown, S. D.; Grand Forks, N. D., and Great Falls, Mont., and the suggestion is made that by addressing any of these, who are the authorized agents of the Government, it will be to the advantage of the reader, who will be given the fullest and most authentic information regarding the results of mixed farming, dairying, ranching and grain-raising, and also supply information as to freight and passenger rates, etc.

His Stock in Trade.
"You see, ma'am," began the professional beggar, "I got my arm scalded. I'll be glad to show you—"
"Never mind," interrupted Mrs. Koolhart. "You're only wasting your time here."
"Not at all, ma'am, my motto is: 'No trouble to show goods.'"—Philadelphia Press.

TO ACCOMMODATE those who are partial to the use of atomizers in applying liquids into the nasal passages for catarrhal troubles, we prepare Cream Balm in liquid form, known as Ely's Liquid Cream Balm. Price, including the spraying tube, 75 cents. Druggists or by mail. The liquid embodies the medicinal properties of the solid preparation. Ely Bros., 66 Warren St., New York.

Albert Lea, Minn., March 21, 1901.
Messrs. ELY BROS.—I suffered from a severe cold in the head. I could not breathe through my nostrils and was about dead from want of sleep. I used your Cream Balm and woke up with a clear head. I would not take five dollars for my bottle of Cream Balm if I could not get another.
S. K. LANSDALE.

The reason why so few marriages are happy is because young ladies spend their time in making nets, not in making careers.—Jonathan Swift.

The New York and Boston Special of the Michigan Central leaves Chicago 10:20 a. m. daily, with through sleeping cars, arriving New York 1:30 p. m. and Boston 6 p. m. the following day. O. W. Ruggles, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago.

Good manners and good morals are sworn friends and fast allies.—Bartol.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

S. N. U. No. 9-1903



THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.

My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys and is pleasant to take. It is called "Lansdale's" or "Lane's" Family Medicine.

All druggists sell by mail 25c. and 50c. bottles. Buy it today. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called "Lansdale's" or "Lane's" Family Medicine.

Address, O. F. Woodman, Le Roy, N. Y.

BITTER COLD WAVE.

COUNTRY IS SWEEP BY WINTRY BLAST.

Death and Destruction Following in Wake of Worst Spell of Frigidity in Years—Cyclone Slays Steamer and Twenty-three Are Drowned.

The country has recently experienced the most bitter cold wave of the season. Thirty degrees below zero in the Dakotas, zero in Texas, within a few degrees of the cipher in New York thermometer, the entire country swept by winds that add to the severity of the cold, people frozen to death in Chicago, Kansas, Georgia and elsewhere—that was Tuesday's chapter in the story of the most widespread and lasting cold wave known in years.

The other usual incidents of delay to transportation of all sorts, added suffering among the poor, injury to telephone and telegraph wires and general injury to business interests, are reported from all the area between the Atlantic coast and the far western ranges of the Rocky Mountains.

Railroads have been confiscating coal consigned to firms and individuals at such a rate that two bills were introduced in the Kansas Legislature making such action a crime. Even by thus appropriating shipments of fuel to their own uses and running the risk of paying big damages, many of the roads have been unable to keep trains moving.

Some of the temperatures reported Tuesday were:

Blomberg, N. D., -30; St. Louis, -10; Duluth, Minn., -24; Cleveland, -10; Milwaukee, -15; Amarillo, Tex., -9; Chicago, -10; Louisville, -9; Omaha, -10; New York, -12.

The Eastern States got what seemed more than their share of the storm. In central New York fifteen inches of snow fell. Gales swept the coast and endangered shipping, and fewer vessels ventured out on account of storm warnings. Pittsburgh was in danger of a flood, and municipal election day in the State of Pennsylvania saw only a fraction of voters willing to go to the polls.

The cold was general. East and west from Chicago the country was frozen in its clutch. Near Chadron, Neb., six trains were buried in snow drifts, the imprisoned passengers including a regiment of United States cavalry. In Wyoming the worst blockade of the winter was reported, while Kansas has been enduring perhaps the lowest temperature in its history. Ohio reports bitter weather and a serious shortage in natural gas, which is adding greatly to the suffering.

In Springfield, Ohio, the street gas jets were extinguished to save the scanty supply of artificial gas with which the citizens were trying to keep from freezing. It is estimated that 10,000 persons who depend on natural gas have suffered, and many remained in bed all day in their efforts to keep warm.

With a temperature which sank to 10 degrees below zero at 7 a. m. Tuesday was the coldest day in Chicago since Feb. 0, 1899, when the thermometer registered 21 degrees below. Most of the mail trains entering Chicago were late, some of them being five hours behind time.

The whole State of Wyoming has been in the grasp of the fiercest blizzard of the winter, and the railways are badly crippled. Outcrops filled with snow, and it may take days to clear them out. A passenger train, two snow plows, and a freight train were snowed out forty miles north of Cheyenne, on the Colorado and Southern, several passenger trains were tied up at Laramie and points west on the Union Pacific owing to a blockade near Medicine Bow. Two passenger trains and several freights were snowed out six miles south of Cheyenne on the Denver Pacific. In most cases the dining cars kept the imprisoned passengers supplied with food. Where there were no diners the railroad companies have sent provisions. Reports of stock losses are beginning to come in from the range, but the losses will not be as heavy as anticipated.

Many cities in Ohio, among them Springfield, Dayton, Urbana, Sidney, Plaquemine and Troy, have been without natural gas. It is estimated that 10,000 persons dependent upon this fuel for heat have suffered severely. The gas in scores of homes puffed out, owing to the low pressure, and many families had narrow escapes from asphyxiation. Valves had been left open and the natural gas, when it returned, escaped into the homes.

The cold wave which has swept over southern California during the last four or five days, bringing snow and frost, is broken and orchardists are giving their attention to the work of determining the damage. It has been ascertained that lemons suffered most. In certain localities the entire lemon crop for the summer was killed and in nearly all sections of California there was more or less damage. It is conservatively estimated that the loss will be between 10 and 20 per cent of the entire crop.

STEAMER SINKS: MANY DROWN.

Accident Takes Place in Chowan River, North Carolina.

A cyclone struck the passenger steamer Olive and sent it to the bottom of Chowan river, in North Carolina, drowning eighteen persons. The Olive is a river steamer plying between Franklin, Va., and Edenton, N. C. The accident took place off Woodley's wharf, between Mount Pleasant and Oliver's wharf.

Without any warning a furious blast of wind struck the shallow craft, carrying it until the water rushed over the side. It righted, but sank immediately and the passengers had no chance to seek safety in any direction. Nearly every one was in the cabin on account of the threatening storm.

Only the pilot house stood above the water when the steamer settled to the bottom. In it were Capt. George H. Wilby and five others, the only ones saved. Early the next morning the river steamer Pettit came in sight and rescued the almost frozen survivors. Eight members of the crew who embarked in lifeboats to go to a passing craft were picked up after rowing four hours.

The Olive was a small single screw steamer, owned by J. A. Pretlow of Franklin, Va. It left Franklin for Edenton, and had almost reached its destination when the cyclone struck it.



Peruna is recommended by fifty members of Congress, by Governors, Consuls, Generals, Majors, Captains, Admirals, Eminent Physicians, Clergymen, many Hospitals and public institutions, and thousands upon thousands of those in the humbler walks of life.

It Certainly Would.

"Yes," said the man who has a habit of thinking aloud, "it would fill a long-felt want."
"What would fill a long-felt want?" asked the human interrogation point.
"A wireless message from His Satanic Majesty on the ways and means of preventing a fuel famine," replied the polythinker.

Business Chances.

The M. K. & T. Ry. has a well established Industrial Department, aiding in the selection of sites and locations for industries of all kinds along its lines. Write if you are interested. We will send book, "Business Chances," and any other information wanted. Address JAMES BARKER, Gen'l Pass. Agent, M. K. & T. Ry., 204 Walnwright Bldg., St. Louis.

Maudie's Wisdom.

Maud Muller, on a winter's day, wasn't raking the new-mown hay; Of fortune Maud desired a slice— So she said nothing—and cut ice.

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A Charitable View.

There is more than one kind of charity. The sort displayed by an old lady in Squantum was well meant, even though it might fail of its purpose.

"I do think that for Anne Williams to start for California on a pleasure trip when here she is, nearly 70 years old, is scandalous!" snapped one of Miss Anne's neighbors.

"Well, now, it does look so," admitted old lady Parsons, "but it sounds sort of harsh to call poor Anne's notions scandalous." I think the only

thing we can do is to be charitable and say that she's losing her faculties."

Human Nature.

The Parson—Of course, you have an aim in life.

The Youth—Yes; I have two.

The Parson—Indeed! What are they?

The Youth—The first is to become rich.

The Parson—And the second?

The Youth—Is to become richer.

The Increase in immigration over last year is 188,000, and the proportion of the dangerous and ignorant element is also larger.

Why Syrup of Figs is the best family laxative

- It is pure.
- It is gentle.
- It is pleasant.
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- It is not expensive.
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- It is excellent for ladies.
- It is convenient for business men.
- It is perfectly safe under all circumstances.
- It is used by millions of families the world over.
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- If you use it you have the best laxative the world produces.

Because

- Its component parts are all wholesome.
- It acts gently without unpleasant after-effects.
- It is wholly free from objectionable substances.
- It contains the laxative principles of plants.
- It contains the carminative principles of plants.
- It contains wholesome aromatic liquids which are agreeable and refreshing to the taste.
- All are pure.
- All are delicately blended.
- All are skillfully and scientifically compounded.
- Its value is due to our method of manufacture and to the originality and simplicity of the combination.
- To get its beneficial effects—buy the genuine.

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ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

It is an evidence of a small mind to criticize the generous hospitality of President and Mrs. Roosevelt because it causes a slight increase in White House expenditures. The greater part of the burden comes from the President's pocket. He is not rich, his salary is not half that of the petty potentates of foreign countries, but he is unstinted in hospitality and bounteous in charity.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie is going to visit Tuskegee. Mr. Booker Washington doubtless expects him to bring along his check book. And if Mr. Carnegie finds things to his liking Mr. Washington will not be disappointed.

The colored population would do well to remember that Senator Hanna introduced his ex-slave pension bill as a favor and not with any expectation of its becoming a law. However it was a most mischievous and hurtful favor, a ghastly joke.

Secretary Root's statements that negro suffrage has proved a failure and that labor unions put a premium on slothfulness could have been uttered only by a brave man, one not afraid of public criticism.

With George B. Cortelyou, aged, 41, a member of the Cabinet and Robert B. Armstrong, aged 29, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, the administration is demonstrating its belief in young men.

Anyone who has the patience to read the democratic speeches in the Congressional Record can learn some of the surest ways of destroying the prosperity we are now enjoying.

The Atlanta Constitution proposes to move the headquarters of the Southern Railway to Atlanta and Washingtonians are giving thanks that the Capitol and the White House are nailed down.

Mr. J. J. Hill says legislation is needed to prevent the watering of stock. That is ultimate end of the Commissioner of Corporations provided for in the Department of Commerce bill.

No one familiar with the extent of the destruction of the national Capitol will be surprised to learn that the reconstruction of the building and increased accommodation for its members of the House.

Senator McComas, efforts to secure enactment of the Eight Hour bill are constantly defeated by Mr. Quay and his Statehood followers.

President Baer has made a proposition to the anthracite miners making the present wages the minimum for three years.

The American people will condemn longer neglect of the Cuban treaty. It must be ratified if an extra session is required.

Minister Bowen's diplomacy has compelled Germany to show herself in her true colors in the Venezuelan case.

It is to be hoped that Secretary Hay's commission will settle for all time the Alaskan boundary dispute.

Had their been an Elkins bill on the statutes the Standard Oil Trust could never have been formed.

Senator Quay still maintains his Statehood blockade and a legislative "Minister Bowen" is in demand.

Senator Beveridge is in training for second place on the next national ticket.

The Senior Senator from Alabama may precipitate an extra session.

My Neighbor and Myself. -- "One person I have to make good myself. But my duty to my neighbor is much more nearly expressed by saying that I have to make him happy if I may." That was Stevenson's theory, and it isn't a bad one. We want people to be improved, but instead of showing them how very nice improved persons are by improving ourselves until nothing is left to be done in that line, we urge our particular doctrine down their throats, overlooking our own needs.

Advice of Old Statesman. George S. Boutwell, the oldest ex-governor of Massachusetts, has been celebrating his eighty-fifth birthday at his home in Groton. Mr. Boutwell was only 32 years old when elected governor of the old bay state, and was the youngest man ever called to the office. In an interview on his birthday he gave this advice to young men: "Find out what you have a right to do and do it."

Undoubtedly. Mother—I do hope you and Miss Blank will marry. I like her so much. Son—But she's all the time giggling. Mother—Oh, she'll soon get over that after she's married.

FOR GOOD HIGHWAYS

Measures Bearing Upon the Subject Being Prepared by Lawmakers.

YATES FAVORS A CONVENTION

Will Head the List of Signers for the Call—Clarence S. Darrow Takes His Seat in Assembly.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 24.—Good roads legislation promises to occupy a prominent part in the work of the Forty-third general assembly. The agitation for a general improvement in the condition of the highways of Illinois has met with such favor that the law-makers appear ready to take cognizance of the demand and several measures bearing upon the subject are



CLARENCE S. DARROW.

In course of preparation, in addition to those already introduced at the present session.

In furtherance of the movement for the introduction of modern roads in Illinois, an organization has been perfected, with headquarters in Springfield, for the purpose of promulgating the propaganda to secure satisfactory legislative enactment upon the subject. A call has been issued for a state convention, to be held in this city at a date to be fixed later, when the subject will be discussed by some of the country's leading experts. The convention will formulate plans for an inauguration of the work of building good roads which will prove satisfactory to the country people who have been opposed to the movement heretofore on account of its excessive cost.

Favors Good Roads Convention. Governor Yates has expressed himself as heartily in favor of the plan for calling a good roads convention. He is especially interested in that phase of the proposition which looks toward the building of the roads with convict labor. He has consented to head the list of signers for the call for the convention and will deliver an address at the gathering. Alfred Bayliss, state superintendent of public instruction, also will address the convention, his theme being "The Necessity of Good Roads to the Country School System."

A proposed feature in connection with the convention is an object lesson in the construction of hard roads, to be conducted by experts from the department of agriculture at Washington. If possible, a mile of good, hard road will be constructed at some place contiguous to the city, preferably near or on one side of the state fair grounds. This plan has been a feature of the good roads agitation carried on by the national department, and that such an exhibition will be made is expected to prove a strong drawing card for the convention.

What It, W. Richardson Says. Discussing the coming convention, R. W. Richardson, one of the prime movers in the project, said:

"Director Dodge has assured me of his presence at the coming convention. He also promises to secure the attendance of Hon. W. L. Brownlow, M. C., the author of the Brownlow bill. Mr. Holmes has assured me that he will be present and will give an illustrated lecture on the convict labor question. I would suggest that in letters to the presidents of highway commissions in the several townships the committee ask them to have prepared for presentation at the convention a detailed statement of the road conditions in their respective districts, showing the mileage of improved macadam roads, gravel and dirt roads, and the total mileage in their counties and townships, also the character of material in their county or nearest thereto for metalling roads."

The convict labor problem appears to be directly connected with the good roads proposition, and measures on these two subjects are expected to advance through the houses at a like pace. Three convict labor bills already have been introduced. Mr. Chipenfield, chairman of the committee on penal and reformatory institutions, is the author of a bill drafted on the theory of the New York law. Chairman Drew, of the committee on labor and industrial affairs, has a bill requiring that convicts be employed in preparing material for and in the construction of permanent roads. A bill

on the same subject has been introduced by Representative Wheeler.

Rivalry Among House Members. Considerable rivalry exists among the house members as to which committee shall have the honor of reporting out the measure that is likely to be enacted into law and the sessions of the committees give promise of lively interest. The Illinois Federation of Labor, representatives of the miners' organization, manufacturers and other interests will be heard before joint sessions of the respective committees and it is hardly probable that any of the measures now pending will meet with favor, without material amendment.

Clarence S. Darrow, who took his seat in the general assembly last week for the first time, has attracted unusual attention because of his prominence in the miners' arbitration case in the anthracite district of Pennsylvania. Mr. Darrow was elected to the general assembly on a municipal ownership platform. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party, however, and it is expected that his vote on strictly party measures will be cast with that party. He has taken a seat on the Democratic side of the house.

Judicial Apportionment. The judicial apportionment proposition is likely to be well in hand before the close of the present week. A meeting of the sub-committee on circuit court and supreme court apportionment has been called for this evening, for the purpose of framing an apportionment bill which will, so far as practicable, be satisfactory to all of the Republican members from southern Illinois, the district principally affected. The sub-committee is composed as follows: McElvaine, chairman; Trautmann, Gaunt, Bundy, Walker, Sunderland, Tippit and Farris.

Farmers of the state are directly interested in the Church bill, which provides for a reduction of the maximum charges for storage and handling of grain in public warehouses of class A. The measure provides that the charge shall be, for the first five days or part thereof, one-half of one cent per bushel, and for each five days thereafter one-eighth of one cent per bushel. When the grain is damp, or liable to early damage, the charge shall be one cent per bushel for the first ten days and one-quarter of one cent per bushel for each additional five days.

The bill introduced by Senator Dawson, providing for the submission at the next general election of an amendment to the constitution providing that proposed laws may be submitted to the people without regard to the action of the legislature, has attracted much interest and has met with an unusual storm of disapproval from the law-makers.

Independent of the Assembly. Under the proposed amendment the people reserve to themselves power to propose laws and amendments to the constitution and to enact or reject the same at the polls, independent of the general assembly, and also reserve power, at their option, to approve or reject at the polls any act or acts of the general assembly. A majority vote is made decisive in the action of the people on any proposition submitted.

Representative Samuelson has been surprised by the number of congratulatory messages that have come to him from men and women all over the state following his introduction of a bill to deputize trainmen. The object of the measure is to safeguard the traveling public against hold-ups and train-wrecking. It provides for making all engineers, firemen, conductors and brakemen on all passenger and accommodation trains deputy sheriffs in all counties of the state. Trainmen so deputized shall be compelled to furnish a bond of \$1,000. They are to receive, as compensation, like fees allowed other deputy sheriffs in similar cases or prosecutions.

To Kill Sherman Bill. The "administration" forces in the house are expected to butcher the bill introduced by former Speaker Sherman last week directing the auditor of public accounts to refuse to issue warrants to any member of the general assembly for his salary or expense as a civil officer while holding two positions, in violation of the constitution of the state. The measure is aimed directly at members of the legislature who have managed to get both hands in the public crib.

A possible object of the Sherman bill is to give the auditor and the attorney general grounds to test the law in the supreme court. If the auditor should refuse to issue the warrant of any claimant, the person whose warrant was withheld would have recourse in the mandamus proceeding and the issue would be up to the court for a decision.

Toilet Rooms for Workmen. Two measures that give promise of favorable consideration are those introduced by Miller of Clark, providing that owners of coal mines, factories and workshops shall provide toilet rooms, wash rooms and lockers for the convenience of their employees.

As an encouragement to school teachers in the suitable observance of Arbor day, State Superintendent of Public Instruction Bayliss is offering a prize of \$10 in gold to the grade school teacher or country school teacher of the state who will prepare the best Arbor day program for the year 1904. A series of historical pictures, five in number, also is offered, through the department, to the five schools in each county in the state that show the most decided improvement in school yard decorations in the next few months. The county superintendent is to be the judge and make the awards in each county.

S. LEIGHT CALLE.

THE SACRED CAMEL'S JOURNEY.

How Devout Mohammedans Show Zeal for Their Religion.

In former years the sacred camel's journey, with the gifts of the sultan to the shrine of the prophet, which takes place about this time, was made entirely on foot from Constantinople to Mecca.

Modern ingenuity, with its ever ready desire to deprive the world of the picturesque and add the machine under the plea of greater saving of brute strength now conveys the camel half the way by transport, from Scutari to Beyrut.

It still, however, makes the solemn and time honored start from the palace at Scutari, crossing the Bosphorus in great state amid salvos of cannon and accompanied by all high officials and religious dignitaries mounted upon and guarding numerous mules loaded with boxes, costly gifts and specie required on the journey. Embroidered saddle cloths and ostrich plumes adorn the animals and their riders are swathed in gorgeous robes of yellow, green, blue and red. When the camel again begins the land journey at Beyrut, it is joined by hundreds of pilgrims, and by the time it eventually arrives at Mecca this number has swelled to thousands of the faithful anxious to show their religious zeal in guarding the treasure laden animal on its journey among the hostile Arabs.

Using Iron as a Medicine. Iron is a strengthening medicine when given in an assimilated form. But many stomachs refuse it, however it may be manipulated by the druggist or mingled in the mineral spring by the hand of nature. A new means has been found for rendering it generally assimilable, namely, by mixing citrate of iron in the food of hens. After this has been done for about a month the yolk of the eggs becomes rich in iron, and the most delicate stomach can digest it.

Pretty Necklace Effect. The Bayadere necklaces, which consist of ropes of colored or jet beads finished in front with coquettish little tassels, are quite "the thing" for evening gowns. As a finish for an otherwise plain evening gown they are unequalled.

Fighting Grasshopper Pest. Tubes of gelatine containing germs of a disease warranted to kill locusts and grasshoppers are to be distributed to American farmers. Several insects will be inoculated and then released in order to spread the disease.

Consumption

Salt pork is a famous old-fashioned remedy for consumption. "Eat plenty of pork," was the advice to the consumptive 50 and 100 years ago.

Salt pork is good if a man can stomach it. The idea behind it is that fat is the food the consumptive needs most.

Scott's Emulsion is the modern method of feeding fat to the consumptive. Pork is too rough for sensitive stomachs. Scott's Emulsion is the most refined of fats, especially prepared for easy digestion.

Feeding him fat in this way, which is often the only way, is half the battle, but Scott's Emulsion does more than that. There is something about the combination of cod liver oil and hypophosphites in Scott's Emulsion that puts new life into the weak parts and has a special action on the diseased lungs.



A sample will be sent free upon request.

Be sure that the picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

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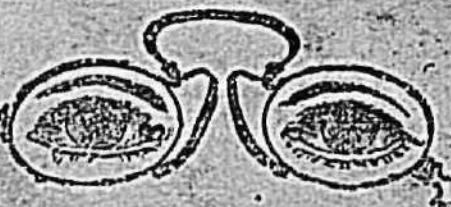
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TRUCK Farming IN THE SOUTH.

Does Truck Farming in the South pay? Write the undersigned for a free copy of Illinois Central Circular No. 3 and note what is said concerning it.

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JOHN J. McDOUGALL,
Veterinary Surgeon
Antioch, Illinois.

ADJOINING

From our Staff
and Able
Correspondents.

TOWNS

LAKE VILLA.

Revival meetings March 8 to 13.
Mrs. Ben Hamlin visited at Hainesville on Tuesday.
Mrs. E. Thayer was in Grayslake caller Saturday.
Mrs. Dairymple visited this week with relatives in Chicago.
The tax collectors have been busy around town this week.
The Current Events Club meets today with Mrs. J. O. MacLean.
Misses Lydia Kapple and Doris Fredricks of Grayslake spent Tuesday in Lake Villa.
Hamlin Brothers are at work at Fox Lake building two cottages for the Bohemian Club.

Rich Manzer is moving his goods to the farm near Gurnee, which L. C. Manzer recently purchased.

A number of the friends of Miss Frieda Koopman surprised her last Tuesday evening at her home at H. Potter's.

The Ladies Aid society will meet with Mrs. Clifford Nelson, Wednesday afternoon March 4. Visitors always invited.

Mrs. Eugene Wilton spent a few days last week in Antioch with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Barnett, who have both been sick.

Miss Nettie King is making an extended visit in Ivanhoe, and is helping to care for her grandmother who has been very ill.

Mrs. Quadenfeld, mother of August Quadenfeld died at the home of her son, the first of the week. The funeral services were held at the home on Wednesday morning conducted by Rev. Hay. The interment took place at Angola Cemetery. The family have the sympathy of the community in their bereavement.

The revival meetings announced to begin March 1, at the Lake Villa M. E. church, have, through necessity, been postponed one week. Meetings will begin Sunday, March 8, and will continue through Friday March 13. Preaching will be in charge of Rev. Milton B. Williams, of Chicago.

Mrs. Fisch died at her home south of town on Sunday, the cause of her death being pneumonia. She was sick but a short time and her death came as a great shock. She leaves a husband, four sons and three daughters to mourn her loss. The funeral was held at the house Tuesday, and burial was in Angola cemetery. The News extends sympathy to the bereaved family.

On Thursday of last week, the cottage at Allendale Farm, which was known as the Bellerose cottage was burned to the ground. The cause of the fire is unknown and no insurance was carried. The boys and farm hands worked with a will and the furniture was all saved. We understand that some building is to be done at Allendale this coming summer, and a new cottage built to take the place of Bellerose cottage.

GRAYSLAKE, ILL.

A. D. Buel entertained his brother from Waukegan over Sunday.

Rev. Gail, of Chicago spoke at the Congregational church Sunday.

Bert Johnson visited Mr. Murgatroid and family at Sherry Wisconsin.

Mrs. G. Thayer, who was reported very ill last week is some what better.

Mr. Walk of the firm Shultz & Wall, was a Burlington visitor over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Barron, of Chicago, visited relatives here the fore part of the week.

Mrs. W. Brandsletter and Mrs. Sadie Meade are confined to their homes by illness.

Miss Nellie Dailey, of Downers Grove, is visiting Miss Maude Turner and other friends here.

The Lambert-Hayes company's shows given here three nights last week was very good and well attended.

Aletha White entertained her little friends at a birthday party at her home on Monday a merry time was had.

Dr. Kilmey's daughter, Mrs. Crippen and family have moved from Marshalltown Iowa, to Janesville, Wisconsin.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Higley, Mrs. E. J. Higley, Miss Maude Turner and Mr. Lewis were among the Chicago visitors Tuesday.

Mrs. W. Emmons gave a party at her home on Friday night, in honor of Maude Tonia, who has made her home with Mrs. Emmons the past few months, every body enjoyed them selves very much.

On Friday evening of this week the Sunday school will give an Old Folks Concert and Ye Old Time Spelling School in the church parlors. The spelling match will be between the Squash Vine and Bur Oak schools. Admission 10 cents refreshments 5 cents. Come and enjoy the fun.

Fishes Thrown Up by Volcanoes.
The vomiting of fishes from volcanoes is no new experience and it seems more startling than mysterious. M. J. Girardin explains that in the interval between two eruptions—often a century or more—the craters become filled with fish-stocked lakes, and the next eruption blows out the water and its contents.

BRISTOL, WIS.

Chas. Bishop spent the week in Beloit.

A. R. Corawell went to Burlington last Saturday.

D. L. Burgess was a Chicago visitor last Monday.

D. L. Burgess and wife spent Friday with their Salem friends.

Ward Rowbottom took in the dance at Russell Friday evening.

Mrs. Moore is home with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Turner, for a short visit.

The convalescent patients are Mrs. Watkins, Mrs. C. L. Whitcher and J. A. Rowbottom.

Mail Carrier Fox was under the doctor's care last Saturday, so his wife substituted for him.

C. M. Bishop and family entertained a few of their friends at their home last Saturday evening.

Among those who are on the sick list are Mrs. Upson, Mrs. Elwin Stonebraker, A. Murdoch, Mr. and Mrs. Van Wie, and W. R. Turner.

Don't put your money in a bank, but buy your foot wear now for a year ahead at Hegeman's shoe store, Antioch. It will pay you.

The Literary Society did not meet Friday night, owing to so much sickness in the community. At the next meeting the society hopes to be able to present the debate on "Government Ownership."

Mr. Arthur Foulke and Miss Martha Van Lier were married at the home of the bride's parents, on Thursday evening. A number of relatives and friends witnessed the ceremony, after which the wedding repast was served. The News with a host of friends extends congratulations.

Herman Smith, of New Munster, was in our town on Saturday looking for a telephone line for New Munster. The Bristol company will build a line there in the early spring. A line to Burlington is now being built and we will soon be able to reach the villages of the two counties.

RUSSELL, ILL.

Mrs. Russell is suffering with La Grippe.

Mrs. Asa Corris visited in Chicago last week.

Miss Ames spent the first of the week in Chicago.

Mrs. Colby entertained her sister, Mrs. Eddy over Sunday.

Miss Julia White, of Charles City, Iowa visited friends here over Sunday.

Miss Grace Carpenter of Ranney was the guest of Miss Gorrie Friday night.

Sunday evening, February 27 there will be a song service at the Baptist church.

Messrs Frank Silver and Frank Nowell were home from Kenosha College to spend Sunday.

Mr. F. R. Nichols entertained his two grand-daughters, Edna and Hattie Forman over Sunday.

There will be an entertainment in Reeses Hall, Friday evening, Feb 20 1903. Admission 15 cents.

TREVOR, WIS.

Miss Frank Stewart is under the doctor's care with La Grippe.

Mrs. Frank Yeau, of Camp Lake, visited with Mrs. Will Taylor one day last week.

Mr. Harry Kimmel is entertaining her sister from Chicago.

Mrs. Will Scherf, of Antioch is visiting her mother, Mrs. J. Pitcher.

Mr. David Rea came home Saturday sick with La Grippe.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Sibley and daughter were seen on our streets Sunday.

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, kidney, bladder, uric acid troubles and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is not recommended for anything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

The regular fifty cent and one dollar sizes are sold by all good druggists. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

Home of Swamp-Root. Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

DOG ON THOSE CARPETS

They are certainly good!



the New Spring Styles of Straw Matting (newly imported).

We know if we please you once, it will be easier to do so next time, so we are determined to take care of you when you call.

J. C. JAMES, Jr., Antioch, Ill.

This is an Expression

We recently heard in our salesroom

It borders on slang slightly, but it had a ring of genuineness that really pleased us.

It shows that real worth brings forth spontaneous expressions of satisfaction. We cordially invite you to inspect the very best Carpets—all of the

RICHARDSON QUALITY

MILLBURN, ILL.

Miss Alice Hagerty is back to Mrs. Pollock's.

Miss Anna Popp, of Chicago is visiting with Mrs. Gurley.

Mr. Webb will work for J. A. Thain the coming summer.

Mr. Scott was here Sunday, he conducted services throughout the day.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Webb will soon take possession of the Specht house.

J. A. Strang took a car look of sheep to Chicago Sunday night returning Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. John Trotter have returned from their wedding trip and are living in the Bain house.

Mrs. Pantall, Mrs. Wentworth, and Mrs. James Jamieson with several others are entertaining the La Grippe.

My line of winter goods must go. It will pay you big money to buy your next winter goods now. H. Hegeman, Antioch.

GRASS LAKE.

I am closing out my immense stock of foot wear. Buy now for next summer and winter, it will pay you. H. Hegeman, Antioch.

BACK TO THE FARM.

St. Louis Paper Thinks Policeman Made Wise Choice.

After ten years as a St. Louis policeman Hugh McMahon tired of life in a great city and has gone back to the country. Like Clarence the Cop, he has been "transferred again," but this time at his own wish.

He has gone back from the force to the farm; from politics to potatoes; from courts to carrots; from station to stable; from clubs to clods; from "plug-uglies" to plows; from "pinches" to parsnips; from mud to meadow; from garbage to garden; from blood to blossoms.

He has gone back from writs to roses; from arrests to rest; from pool-rooms to cool rooms; from sunstrokes to sunflowers and sunsets; from violence to violets; from helmets to holly-hocks; from dens to daisies; from running crooks to running brooks; from murderers to meditation; from quick thieves to quiet thoughts, and from "green goods" men to the green things of Nature herself.

Who shall say that he has not chosen the better part of life? "God made the country and man made the town," and at the very best, it seems, man made a bad job of it.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Hickory Best Firewood.

Shellbark Hickory, says the Hartford Times, is regarded as the standard of our forest trees, and calling that 100, other trees will compare with it for real value as fuel for house purposes as follows: Shellbark hickory, 100; pignut hickory, 95; white oak, 84; white ash, 77; dogwood, 75; scrub oak, 73; white hazel, 72; apple, 70; red oak, 67; white beech, 65; black birch, 62; yellow oak, 60; hard maple, 59; white elm, 58; red cedar, 56; wild cherry, 55; yellow pine, 54; chestnut, 52; yellow poplar, 61; butternut and white birch, 43; white pine, 30. It is worth bearing in mind that in woods of the same species there is a great difference, according to the soil on which they grow. A tree that grows on a wet, low, rich ground will be less solid and less durable for fuel and therefore of a less value than a tree of the same kind that grows on a dry and poor soil. To the ordinary purchaser oak is oak and pine is pine, but for home use the tree grown on dry upland and standing apart from others is worth a great deal more.

Honor Claimed by Germany.

A claim has just been put forward by Count Hoehberg, the director general of all Emperor William's theaters, and a distinguished archaeologist, to the effect that the name of America is of German origin. Count Hoehberg declares that he is able to prove that Amerigo Vesputi belonged to a German family of the name of Emmerich, which in turn was derived from Hamelrich and Emmerich means "Lord of the home" and Amerigo is merely the Italian corruption.

McAllister Farm Is Rented.

The famous Ward McAllister farm, near Newport, R. I., where McAllister wrote the edition of "What I Know of Society," has been rented to Morgan Barry, an Irish farmer.

THE FORD'S BLACK DRAUGHT FOR CONSTIPATION

Constipation is nothing more than a clogging of the bowels and nothing less than vital stagnation or death if not relieved. If every constipated sufferer could realize that he is allowing poisonous filth to remain in his system, he would soon get relief. Constipation invites all kind of contagion. Headaches, biliousness, colds and many other ailments disappear when constipated bowels are relieved. The Ford's Black-Draught thoroughly cleans out the bowels in an easy and natural manner without the purging of calomel or other violent cathartics.

Be sure that you get the original The Ford's Black-Draught, made by The Chattanooga Medicine Co. Sold by all druggists in 25 cent and \$1.00 packages.

Morgan, Ark., May 25, 1901. I cannot recommend The Ford's Black-Draught too highly. I keep it in my house all the time and have used it for the last ten years. I never gave my children any other laxative. I think I could save a whole world of trouble with constipation. Your medicine is all that keeps me well. C. B. McFARLAND.

Whatever interpretation may be placed on the action of lemons in general and citric acid in particular, these results are beyond question, interesting to chronicle.—New York Herald.

CRIME INCREASES IN GERMANY.

Statistics Recently Published Are Somewhat Disquieting.

The newly published criminal statistics of the German empire are not pleasant reading. All along the line they show an increase in crime over the previous year, which cannot altogether be accounted for by the natural increase of population. The total number of convictions reached 497,300, or 27,600 more than last year. In the categories of ordinary theft and robbery with violence the increase is very marked, probably owing to the want caused by general trade depression. A remarkable increase is also observable in offenses against officials and against public orders. Probably the largest increase of all is found in crimes where bodily injury is inflicted. This last category has risen from 93,000 to 98,000. The number of offenses against morality steadily rises in accordance with the experience of former years. This was notably the case with rape and crimes committed against children. These have risen from 4,760 to 5,152 and from 3,794 to 4,115 respectively. Juvenile offenders are on the increase, proving that the demoralization of youth continues.

Want your reputation as a beautiful person? Get the BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the hair. It is the best and most reliable. Sold by all druggists.

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"Silver Plate that Wears."

When You Buy Spoons

knives, forks, etc., buy reliable brands, even if they cost a little more. They are worth the difference. If you buy a part of the stump it insures genuine Rogers quality, famous for wear. Full trade-mark.

"1847 ROGERS' ERGS."

Sold by leading dealers. For Catalogue No. 6, address the makers, International Silver Co., Meriden, Conn.

Underneath the open sky, I would let the world go by, Every shred of harassing Lapping with the swallow's wing; Every scrap from car's gray loom Vanishing amid the bloom; Every tinge of regret Fading like the mists that fret Height and hollow ere the morn In the Orient is born; Every grief, or old, or new, Soothed by God's unchanging blue, And the hush-song of the rill In the shadow of the hill, Where the beech boughs whisper so Tender, lovingly, and low; Every doubt dispelled and blown Even from the vision-zone By the airs as kind as creep Through the lilted fields of sleep; Every year transmitted to Hopes as prismy as the dew, And the old earth-joy again Flooding soul and heart and brain; Underneath the open sky, I would let the world go by! —Clinton Scollard in "Alma's."

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VALUE OF LEMON JUICE.

Taken in Abundance It is a Sure Cure for Rheumatism.

The idea of treating rheumatism with lemon juice appears to have had its rise in Germany. The methods consist in swallowing the juice of one lemon on the first day, of two on the second day, and so on progressively up to twenty-five lemons. When this limit is reached the number of lemons is progressively diminished.

M. Desplats of Lille has recently adopted this treatment with some of his patients who suffered from articular rheumatism. In one case the patient was able to drop the treatment at three lemons. In another he succeeded in effecting a cure at twenty-five lemons so complete and so persistent that at the end of ten months the patient had not once had an attack, whereas previously he had suffered periodically every month. The third case was one of ankylosis, so bad that the patient could not dress himself without help. To-day he has almost entirely recovered the use of his limbs, and is free from pain.

M. Desplats has also tried this mode of treatment on a patient suffering from attacks of rheumatism accompanied by disease of the heart, for which all means adopted have proved merely palliative. After a few days the patient experienced a manifest relief of the articular symptoms, but he also experienced pain in the upper right side of the thorax, the pain being extremely great and tenacious. In another case there was the same improvement, though in a less marked degree, and the pain in the thorax made its appearance at the end of the treatment. A third case gave the same results. Another patient suffering from rheumatism that had proved refractory to salicylate and to thyroid when treated with

of from two to ten improved considerably.

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DRIVEN OUT BY BOLL WEEVIL

Alarming Ravages of the Pest in the Southern States.

One of the most serious and damaging results of the invasion of Texas by the Mexican boll weevil is made public for the first time by ex-Senator A. H. Carter of Fort Worth, who states that many thousands of South Texas farmers are leaving the state and locating elsewhere, because of the devastation wrought in their fields by these pests, says the St. Louis Globe Democrat. He says that possibly 50,000 people, all told, will go to New Mexico, Oklahoma and Indian Territory, particularly to the two last countries, and that he knows of many people who have already left the state. Not only are the boll weevil ruining the south part of the state, but they are being discovered in other sections. A farmer living in this county has recently found the pest about five miles north from this city. The question, Senator Carter says, is the most serious one that the people of not only Texas, but the entire cotton-growing sections of the South, have to contend with since Texas was admitted into the Union.

THE USES OF TURPENTINE.

A Very-Valuable Article to Have Around the House.

Turpentine, either in resinous form or in spirits, has a household value. A child suffering with the croup or any throat or lung difficulty will be quickly relieved by inhaling the vapor and having the chest rubbed until the skin is red, and then being wrapped about with flannel moistened with fiery spirits. Afterward sweet oil will save the skin from irritation, says the Woman's Home Companion. In the case of burns and scalds turpentine has no equal. It is the best dressing for patent leather; it will remove paint from artists' clothes and workmen's garments; it will drive away moths if a few drops are put in closets and chests; it will persuade mice to find other quarters if a little is poured into the mouse holes; one tablespoonful added to the water in which linens are boiled will make the goods wonderfully white; a few drops will prevent starch from sticking; mixed with beeswax it makes the best floor polish, and mixed with sweet oil it is unrivaled as a polish for furniture—the latter mixture should be two parts of sweet oil to one part of turpentine. Some physicians recommend spirits of turpentine, applied externally, for lumbago and rheumatism. It is also prescribed for neuralgia of the face.

Famous Financier's Protested Note.

John W. Reilly, 400 East Fayette street, recently received among some old papers belonging to his father, a note test on a note of Robert Morris, the famous American financier of the Revolutionary war. A copy of the note is as follows:

"Nine months after date I promise to pay unto John Nicholson, Esq., or order, two thousand dollars, value received, Oct. 2, 1794.

(Signed) Robert Morris. (Indorsed) John Nicholson. John Vaughan. "Ab. Van Buren."

A regular notice of protest, signed by Peter Lohr, a notary public in Philadelphia, is appended. It is dated July 4, 1795, and states that "at the request of the Bank of the United States, went to the counting house of Robert Morris, drawer of the note, and there exhibited the same to his clerk and demanded payment. He answered that the said note could not be paid at present."

It seems a singular irony of fate that a note of the man who largely devised the financial system of the new republic, who freely pledged his personal credit for the conduct of its war for freedom, and at one time was obligated for over \$1,400,000 to keep a campaign moving, should go to protest on the anniversary of the nation's birth.—Baltimore Sun.

Portraits on Tombstones.

Philadelphia marble dealers are taking a keen interest in an enterprise, which had its origin in Denmark, for reproducing the pictures of dead persons on their tombstones. They say that it is very probable that the movement will spread to America in a short time. The picture on the tombstone craze started among the Danes as a result of the use of artificial marble.

A Danish master builder succeeded in producing a stone of such delicate tints that it was impossible to distinguish it from the natural product. The imitation of the more expensive species was found to cost far less than the natural, and is made in any form desired—columns, plain or fluted, and capitals—as readily as flat slabs. The durability is said to be as great as that of the genuine marble. It was also found that it was possible to reproduce, by carving, a picture of the deceased person, in the imitation marble, much easier and far cheaper than the work could be done with the genuine article.

New Senator of German Descent.

Senator Ankeny, just chosen from the state of Washington to the highest legislative body in the land, is of German descent. His father was named Schmidt and died on his way across the plains in the early days. His widow soon afterward married a man named Ankeny, and her son by her first marriage, the present senator changed his name to please his step father.

Electricity to Operate Ribbon Loom.

The ribbon looms operated in Florence, the greatest ribbon manufacturing city of France, are now supplied with electrical power.

The Antioch News.

A. B. JOHNSON, Publisher.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

At Midway, Pa. the Midway Hotel, a large three-story frame structure, was totally destroyed by fire. The hotel was a resort for workmen employed on the Pennsylvania road, and between thirty and forty were in the hotel at the time, but no one was injured.

The Montreal express, west-bound on the Grand Trunk, jumped the track at Whitby Junction, Ont. All the cars left the rails, the engine alone remaining. The engineer, William Stewart, had his leg broken. Twenty passengers were more or less injured.

The negotiations for the purchase by the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company of fourteen Beaver Line steamers from Elder, Dempster & Co. have been satisfactorily concluded in London. The price paid is not yet disclosed, but it is said to be about \$7,500,000.

William Rack, colored, shot and killed Maggie McGinnis, colored, in St. Louis and is under arrest on the charge of murder. It is said that the woman left a window open in the room in which Rack was sleeping and that this so angered him that he pursued her, placed the muzzle of a revolver against her breast and fired.

The corner stone of the \$1,500,000 sea wall was laid at Galveston with imposing ceremonies and a parade of citizens and marines and officers from the United States battleships at anchor in the harbor. The wall will be three miles in length and will give absolute protection to the city even from a stage of water equal to the great and disastrous tidal wave of the 1900 storm.

A force of Ladroneos under Gen. San Miguel reappeared in Rizal province, P. I. They avoided an engagement with the main force in the south, but captured three small detachments of constabulary. The enemy surrounded the towns of Calinta and Taytay, eleven miles east of Manila, and captured thirty scouts and ten men of the constabulary, whom they disarmed and set free.

NEWS NUGGETS.

The copper works of C. G. Hussey & Co. at Pittsburg, Pa., were damaged \$200,000 by fire, due to the explosion of a gas producer.

Cleveland people are preparing a petition with 25,000 signatures asking King Edward to pardon Mrs. Florence Maybrick from life imprisonment in England.

Severe punishment has been dealt out to the men who participated in the trolley strike disturbances in Waterbury, Conn. Seven jail sentences and cash fines have been imposed.

Wholesale forgery of naturalization papers has been discovered in New York; paper and seal of United States were both counterfeited and sold to unsuspecting foreigners for \$100 each.

Tevek Pasha, Turkish minister of foreign affairs, has notified the Austro-Hungarian and Russian ambassadors that the Sultan had agreed to adopt the powers' scheme for reforms in Macedonia.

A new wage scale issued by the Wabash road increased pay of trainmen and conductors west of the Mississippi. The increase is equal to that recently made by other lines of the southwestern district.

Gov. Seaton Schroeder of the island of Guam, who has arrived in Honolulu, reports the occurrence at Guam of a severe and prolonged series of earthquakes, which raised the level of the island six inches.

Dr. Ellis Duncan of Louisville was found not guilty at Pittsburg of the charge of shooting Bruce Hoed with felonious intent as a result of a scandal involving Mrs. Duncan. The verdict was popular.

The bronze monument erected in St. James Park, San Jose, Cal., to the memory of the late President McKinley was unveiled and dedicated with simple exercises, in the presence of a large concourse of people.

Militia reports from various States show an aggregate of 118,259 commissioned officers and enlisted men organized and 10,853,880 men on whom the country can call in an emergency, not in any organization.

A German named Frymer, after beating Fred Puz of Eustis, Neb., into insensibility, shot and killed Mrs. Puz, of whom he was jealous. Frymer carried the body of the woman three miles to a school house.

A small fire in the fine residence of Secretary Hay caused destruction in a fashionable part of Washington for a short time. Aside from some stained wall paper and soiled Turkish rugs, no damage was done.

In Honolulu the grand jury has returned fifteen indictments for embezzlement against B. H. Wright, former chief clerk of the board of public works. The total amount of Wright's alleged embezzlement is \$12,000.

The Venezuelan government has just been notified in a dispatch from Porto Cabello that Commodore Scheder of the German navy has handed over the gunboat Restaurador to the proper Venezuelan authorities there.

The Hotel Devenux in Toledo, Ohio, was almost destroyed by fire. The guests and help left the building in safety, many taking their personal effects with them. The cause of the fire is unknown. The loss will amount to \$60,000.

Fred A. Bopp, a banker of Hawkeye, Iowa, was killed in a wreck on the Chicago and Northwestern near Alton, S. D. T. H. Larabee of Chicago and Millie Murray of DeKalb, Ill., were among the dozen or more who were injured.

A west-bound passenger train and an east-bound freight on the Big Four collided head-on a mile east of Berea, Ohio. Two mail clerks were reported burned to death. A passenger died shortly after being removed from the car. Eight or ten passengers are seriously injured.

Dari Nell and M. W. Peterson, attendants at the Topeka, Kan., insane asylum, are locked up in the county jail on a charge of murdering Anna D. McWell, a patient from Frankfort. They had a preliminary examination and were held upon the testimony of R. H. Farratt, the gardener.

EASTERN.

The New York Chamber of Commerce adopted a resolution for a State building and exhibit at the St. Louis exposition.

Eric passenger train No. 7, running between Chicago and New York, was wrecked at Sharpsville, Pa., and Engineer David Gaskill of Mendville killed.

Mrs. William Thaw, formerly of Pittsburgh, but temporarily living in Washington, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Alice Thaw, to the Earl of Yarmouth.

Bibliomania is said to have caused the defalcations and suicide of Howard T. Goodwin, formerly a confidential clerk for the banking house of Cassatt & Co., Philadelphia.

Developments in New York insurance fraud indicate losses of \$1,000,000 by companies, and that a hundred substitute bodies were used by the band of Italian swindlers.

The foundry plant of Thomas Carlin's Sons Company at Allegheny was almost totally destroyed by fire. The loss will aggregate possibly \$200,000, partly covered by insurance.

Westleigh College at Port Richmond, Staten Island, was destroyed by fire. The loss is \$80,000. Mr. Griffiths, one of the teachers, jumped from an upper story and broke both legs.

The select council of Philadelphia passed an ordinance imposing a fine of \$1 upon any person convicted of expectorating upon the floors of any public buildings or institutions.

A fire which burned for several hours destroyed the four-story brick gas fixture and meter factory of John J. Griffin & Co. at 15 to 19 Race street, Philadelphia. Loss estimated at \$150,000.

Twenty-two deaths have occurred in Ithaca, N. Y., as a result of the typhoid fever epidemic and eight new cases were reported in Cornell University. Eight patients were sent out of town.

In the report of the New York health department it is estimated that the present population of greater New York is 3,732,003, an increase since the United States census of 1900 of 293,701.

Four men were killed and eleven dangerously injured by an explosion in Port Lafayette, the United States navy explosive material warehouse in the Narrows, in New York bay. Three of the injured will die.

New York and Brooklyn tunnel one and a quarter miles long will be built by \$14,000,000 corporation organized by D. H. Lunderbach; distance will be covered by electric cars in five minutes for 3-cent fare.

Illida Clarke, formerly prima donna of the Bostonians, and Frederick Stanton Flower were married at the home of Miss Clarke's parents in New York City. Mr. Flower is a nephew of the late Howell P. Flower.

Edward J. Bernard, suspected of the murder of Miss Regina Curry, aged 29 years, who was found fatally wounded on a country road, committed suicide by shooting himself in front of a train on the Pennsylvania Railroad a few miles outside of Philadelphia.

A trolley car loaded with pupils on the street, after J. by a railroad train, was heavily injured, two died and many were hurt, and thirty or more occupants of the car were injured.

In and around the farm of Alfred G. Vanderbilt, near Newport, R. I., a negro who had shot at a farmer was chased by a posse. Later he returned, and the farmer shot him dead. Isaac Chase discharged a negro farm hand named Potter. The negro tried to kill him and then escaped.

The question of allowing women the right to vote came up in the Senate at Augusta, Me. A lengthy speech was made in favor of woman suffrage by Senator Staples, of Knox County. The vote stood 12 to 12 and President Virgin broke the tie by voting against the suffragists.

Members of the firm of Cassatt & Co., Philadelphia bankers and brokers, charge that Howard T. Goodwin, confidential man of the house, who recently committed suicide in his office, was a defaulter. The amount of Goodwin's stock dealings and investments is estimated at \$1,000,000.

The widely heralded discovery of formalin as a cure for blood poisoning is now declared by New York physicians to be a failure. Tests which they have made are said to have shown that formalin is only a temporary check to the growth of the germs, and in the long run proves an injury to the patient.

Claude De Lorraine, aged 65 years, who was chief engineer of the Monitor when that vessel sank the Merrimack during the Civil War, and his son Edward, aged 24 years, were found dead from asphyxiation at their home in Brooklyn, N. Y. Gas escaped through a defective tube connecting a gas stove.

Miss Lula Cole of York, Pa., received on Valentine day a phial of poison by mail, and since has had eight letters threatening her life. The Valentine and letters have been turned over to the postal authorities, who are making an investigation. Miss Cole thinks the letters were sent by a young woman out of jealousy.

WESTERN.

Fire destroyed \$250,000 worth of property at Marion, Ill.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton road has granted engineers and firemen an increase in wages of 3 1/2 per cent.

Fire destroyed the largest and most substantial business block at Glendive, Mont., causing a loss of \$70,000, partially insured.

Warehouse No. 2 of the Ranney-Davis Mercantile Company was destroyed at Arkansas City, Kan. The loss is \$125,000, insurance \$80,000.

Colo Younger, after visiting Frank James at Independence, Mo., emphatically declared no play bearing his name will be allowed to appear.

Fire destroyed the four-story River-view building at Nos. 1 and 3 North Clark street, Chicago, causing a loss of \$40,000. No lives were lost.

The New Mexico Legislature passed a bill creating Quay County in honor of Senator Quay's fight for statehood. Tucuman will be the county seat.

M. D. Polk, a well-known newspaper correspondent, was caught in a terrific blizzard on Thunder mountain, in Idaho, and is believed to have perished.

Chairman Everett of the Montana Legislature's committee on irrigation

charges that \$80,000 to be devoted to the aid and has not been applied as the law directs.

O. W. Smith, a colored waiter living in Chicago, was killed in a wreck on the Burlington near St. Joseph, Mo. A car left the track and rolled over. Two other men were slightly hurt.

The Opera House block at Ashland, Ohio, was totally destroyed by fire originating under the stage, where natural gas fixtures had just been put in. The public library also was destroyed.

George Bowman, a well-known attorney and politician, once district judge of Platte County and twice a member of the State Legislature, dropped dead on the street in Omaha, of heart disease.

The Illinois Supreme Court sustained the anti-trust law of 1891 and amendments of 1893. Corporations are held liable for fines in case of failure to make yearly report on affiliation with combines.

The missing mail pouch, containing checks, money and drafts amounting to \$50,000, that has caused the postoffice officials at Indianapolis so much concern, has been found at Cincinnati with contents intact.

A. N. Stinson and his 10-year-old son were asphyxiated at their home in Shawnee, Ok., by the fumes from a stove. Mrs. Stinson discovered her husband and son dead and was barely able to reach the fresh air and save herself.

Steps have been taken to save 10,000 starving elk on the Jett-Yellowstone reserves in Wyoming. Snow seven feet deep covers their feeding ground and temperatures as low as 40 below zero have added to their sufferings.

Dayton, Urbana, Sidney, Piqua and Troy, Ohio, have been without natural gas. Ten thousand people dependent upon this fuel for heat were almost frozen out and members of many families remained in bed to keep warm.

Grant D. Kellner and Harry Kaemfer, both giving Chicago as their home, were arrested in Omaha, Neb., on a charge of forgery. The two young men are said to have been working a worthless check deal in Omaha for several days.

Fire and panic at night in Clifton Hotel at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, resulted in death of at least nine persons and injury to forty-two. Guests finding escape cut off jumped from windows to frozen ground or sank back into flames.

Because he refused a glass of water, Thomas Butler, a laborer, is dead at St. Louis, with a bullet wound in the heart. Andrew Laumer, a barkeeper, who offered the water and then shot Butler when he threw it on the floor, is under arrest.

At Wellington, Kan., the jury in the case of John Cummings, the former accused of killing Anna Dismann, his 13-year-old servant girl, and cremating the body in a haystack, reported a disagreement and was discharged. Eight were for acquittal.

To qualify for membership in a sorority girl students at Missouri University are required to stop passersby on the streets and insist on polishing their shoes. Initiates must appear on the streets in convict garb, and climb trees when they meet.

A rear-end collision between a Great Northern switch engine and a Burlington freight train at the foot of Williams street, St. Paul, resulted in the death of P. H. Kelly, the conductor of the freight train. A fire followed the wreck and Kelly's body was cremated.

O. W. Fulton was elected Senator from Oregon in the closing minutes of the legislative session after a deadlock which had lasted since the beginning of the term. Mr. Fulton, who is a Republican, will succeed Joseph Simon for the term beginning March 4 next.

Charles Parr showed in Chicago how a hero can die. In a fire that destroyed the factory and paint shop of which he was foreman, he saved the lives of fifteen working girls who became panic-stricken and lost their way. Later his charred body was taken from the ruins.

A wage schedule of 65 cents an hour for the season of 1908 was granted at Duluth by the Lake Carriers' Association to the lumber haulers, an advance of 3-1/2 cents an hour over last season. The next conference will be held at Manistee to fix a Lake Michigan wage scale.

St. Paul is the center of negotiations involving a \$70,000,000 railway project, the plan being to construct a double track electric freight and passenger line from Duluth to the Gulf of Mexico. John W. Gates, it is said, will be at the head of the financiers identified with the new enterprise.

Conductor John Sumners, Engineer Benjamin Spencer and Switchman W. E. Rogers were caught under an engine that jumped the track and turned over in the Denver and Rio Grande yards at Leadville, Colo., and were fatally scalded by escaping steam. The accident was caused by ice on the rails.

The man serving a six months' term at the St. Louis city workhouse, who lived there for some time as "Lieut. Col. P. Seymour Barrington, a member of the British nobility," and married a lady of Kansas City, who believed his stories of wealth and title, has been positively identified as George Barton, a noted English criminal.

Out of 180 students in English literature, many of whom are considered among the foremost scholars in Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., sixty or over 40 per cent of the total enrollment, failed to make a passing grade. In addition to the sixty there is said to be a score more who barely escaped the fate of the unfortunate.

Two unmasked men held up and robbed a carload of passengers on the Los Angeles-Pasadena Electric line in California. Thirty-two people, one-half of whom were women, were forced at points of revolvers to surrender cash and jewelry to the amount of \$500 or \$700. The robbers worked quickly, but effectively. The car was held for ten minutes. The man left it and disappeared in the darkness.

At the Buckeye mine, nine miles south of Bowie, Ariz., two men were killed, two seriously injured and a number of others hurt as the result of an explosion of dynamite. Steel and O'Donnell had been left to thaw out boxes of frozen dynamite. Steel gathered up all the dynamite he could hold in two hands and dropped it into a bucket of hot water. Immediately there was a deafening explosion, heard for miles.

The Kansas House has recommended for passing a stringent law against lynching. It provides that a sheriff putting a prisoner to be hanged from him immediately forfeits his office. Any person participating in a lynching may be

punished by death or imprisonment for life and any member of a mob at a lynching, whether he participates in the deed or not, may be imprisoned in the penitentiary for twenty-five years.

Three trainmen were killed and one fatally injured in a wreck on the Illinois Central at Galena, Ill. The Minneapolis limited and a freight engine collided and both engines were demolished. The freight train was standing on a side track waiting for the passenger to pass and believing it would be possible to venture out on the main track for water and return before the passenger arrived, the engineer of the freight took the risk.

Alexander Young of La Porte, Ind., an astronomer, has announced that from observations made by him he is confident that the sun is inhabited; that with his instruments he has seen on the sun's surface mountain sides with great and precipitous rocks, which glow with prismatic colors, mingled with the greenness of a perennial vegetation, and with a floral radiance more beautiful than that on earth. Beyond these mountains he says he saw valleys and plains where people live.

SOUTHERN.

Booker T. Washington, in an address at Tuskegee, Ala., before the twelfth annual negro conference, urged race friendliness.

Former Lieut. Gov. Tillman of South Carolina, charged with the murder of Editor Gonzales, was refused bail and sent back to jail.

Miss Alice Roosevelt and Miss Root were shown special honor by New Orleans residents at Mardi Gras Atlantic ball; royal decree and flowers were presented by king, and cheers given by audience.

The residence of C. A. Robinson at Caps, Texas, was burned the other night, his 10-year-old daughter and two young sons perishing. Miss Robinson had an opportunity to escape, but tried to save her brothers.

A negro desperado, barricaded in his room, held the entire police force at bay in New Orleans. He was armed with his own revolver and two pistols he captured from police. The negro was finally burned out and shot.

Friends and relatives of the McIlhenys are said to be the authority for a rumor current in social circles at Dallas, Texas, that Miss Alice Roosevelt, now visiting in New Orleans, is engaged to John McIlheny, one of the "rough riders."

In New Orleans Ella Atkins is dead and Robert Green is in the hospital with three wounds as the result of a compact they entered into to end their lives. The woman died of poisoning. The man stabbed himself twice in the neck and then slashed his wrists. The tragedy occurred in a hotel, where the couple passed as man and wife.

Standing on the gallows at Jackson, Miss., with the death cap on, Joseph Campbell, a negro murderer, secured a reprieve for ten days by whispering to the Sheriff the name of his accomplice in crime. The Sheriff at once suspended operations, telegraphed Governor Long and secured the reprieve that more evidence might be secured from Campbell.

FOREIGN.

The captain and eight members of the crew of forty-eight of the steamer Kelvin side were drowned when the vessel capsized at the mouth of the Para river in Brazil.

Herr Nardenkoetter, who made millions in Berlin, out of fraudulent patent medicine, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment, but is a fugitive in England.

Pope Leo celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his election, and declared it was the happiest day of his life. Scene in the great reception room was very impressive.

The newspapers publish an account of an anarchist meeting held in Barcelona, Spain, at which a German engineer, who had been in Barcelona a fortnight and who has started for England, declared he pledged himself to make an attempt on the life of Emperor William of Germany.

The official crop report on winter wheat in France shows a total sowing of 10,307,507 acres. The average condition for the whole of France is 70.5 per cent, compared with 69.0 last year. Oats show a total of 2,004,707 acres. The average condition is 65.1 per cent, compared with 64.4 last year. Rye shows a total of 3,898,465 acres.

A duel with swords was fought at Buda-Pesth between Baron Fejervary, Minister of National Defense, and Deputy Lengyal, as a result of the dispute in the Hungarian Chamber, when the minister called the deputy a liar. Baron Fejervary was slightly wounded three times in the right hand. The baron, who is over 70 years of age, declined to refuse to accept the challenge on the score of his age.

IN GENERAL.

Officials of the Wabash road and the firemen have agreed to a new classification of engines and modification of certain rules. No increase in wages was asked.

Experts in the bureau of animal industry of the Department of Agriculture are trying to produce chickens without feathers and a race of swine that will be naturally clean.

Secretary Hay for the United States and Mr. Boyen for Venezuela have signed a protocol providing for the adjustment of United States claims against Venezuela by a commission to meet at Caracas.

The Jamaica Legislature has adopted a resolution authorizing the government to pay \$12,500 annually toward a subsidy for establishing a new, fast, direct steamship service between Canada and Jamaica.

Conservative racing men estimate that \$200,000,000 has been garnered from a gullible public during the past two years by the "get-rich-quick" turf upsters, who are now being raided by the police in all the big cities.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s review reported railroad freight congestion again serious because of heavy snow fall; February earnings 17.6 per cent greater than for 1901; enormous orders for raw silk imports being given.

The Ziegler expedition for arctic exploration will start in May in the whaling vessel America and Commander Robert N. Henry may head a second expedition on a dash for the pole, though the Windward has been sold.

CONGRESS

The Senate agreed to the conference report on the army appropriation bill Tuesday. Discussion of the statehood bill was resumed, and Mr. Dewey continued his remarks in opposition to it. Toward the end of the session Mr. Teller declared that himself and the country had been insulted by some of Mr. Dewey's references to the unequal representation in the Senate. Mr. Hon. from the Committee on Judiciary, reported the Littlefield anti-trust bill as amended. Mr. Platt (Conn.), of the committee, stated that it was not a unanimous report, and that he was opposed to the measure.

There was a lively debate in the Senate on Wednesday over Senator Quay's resolution declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that there should be a vote on the statehood bill before the adjournment of Congress. To this proposition Senator McComas reoffered Senator Platt's closure resolution introduced two years ago, and a motion was made to refer the whole proposition to the Committee on Rules. This was pending when the Senate went into executive session. The discussion of the subject brought out the fact that the Senate was strongly opposed to closure in any form. The debate was very general, a dozen Senators expressing their opinions on the subject. The House by a majority of 2 to 1 rejected the conference report on the army appropriation because of its provisions for the retirement of civil war officers at an advanced grade, and permitting officers to deposit money with the government at 3 per cent interest. The House emphatically voted against both propositions and sent the bill back to conference. The proceedings on the conference report were enlivened by a sharp personal clash between Mr. Hull, of Iowa, and Mr. Shnyder, of Texas. The remainder of the day was devoted to the naval bill.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock Thursday, but spent only an hour and twenty minutes in open session. This time was devoted to routine business and passing bills of no great general importance. Senator Bailey, by a vote of the Senate, secured consideration of the Sabine Pass port bill, which has been the subject of considerable controversy, but a vote on the measure was not reached. The House passed the naval appropriation bill with a number of amendments. Nothing else of importance was done.

The Senate spent the entire day Friday in executive session considering the Panama canal treaty, and at 5:25 p. m. took a recess until Saturday at 11 o'clock. No vote was taken on any of the amendments which have been prepared by Senator Morgan. The House passed the fortifications appropriations bill, adopted the conference report on the bill for the protection of the President, and on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, and then spent three hours wrangling over the Fowler currency bill. The latter bill had been given privilege by the terms of a special rule adopted Monday, but when the debate had been cleared for it the Democrats began a filibuster. Mr. Bartlett (Ga.) declaring that it was useless to waste time on a measure which it was not intended should become a law. After a half-dozen roll calls the House finally got into committee of the whole to consider the bill, but, it then being 5 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Fowler the House adjourned.

The Senate spent nearly the entire day Saturday in executive session. It was the legislative day of Thursday, as the Senate had taken recesses, instead of adjourning. The Senate met at 11 o'clock, opened the doors at 12, and for more than an hour disposed of routine business, consisting of the presentation of petitions and reports, the introduction of bills, and the passing of unobjectionable bills on the calendar. Upon resuming the executive session, the Colombian canal treaty was taken up. Senator Quay had a report read, and Senator Patten spoke at some length. The day in the House was devoted to debate upon the Fowler currency bill. Mr. Fowler, the author of the measure, spoke for over two hours. The other speakers were Messrs. Thayer (Mass.), Lovering (Mass.), Lewis (Ga.) and Prince (Ill.). A communication from the President, transmitting a request of the anthracite coal strike commission, asking for authority to publish 5,000 copies of its report when completed, was laid before the House.

A large crowd was attracted to the Senate Monday, most of them visiting daughters of the American Revolution. Washington's Farewell Address was read by Mr. Dubois of Idaho. The omnibus public building bill was passed, and the postoffice appropriation bill was considered, without final action. Mr. Tillman spoke for nearly two hours, principally in reply to Mr. Spooner on the Indiana postoffice case. He said that if the policy of the administration in regard to the equality of the negro was carried on and Booker Washington should be appointed to the cabinet, he would vote for his confirmation. He did not conclude his remarks.

The House passed the general deficiency appropriation bill, the last of the regular supply bills. It carried \$13,608,781. The only amendment of importance was one appropriating \$1,100,000 to replace the stores and storehouse at the Rock Island arsenal, recently destroyed by fire. The bill to amend the railroad safety-appliance act was sent to conference, and the conferees were instructed not to insist on that portion of the House amendment giving the interstate commerce commission power to reduce below 50 per cent the number of cars equipped with patent air brakes.

In the National Capital. A bill has been introduced in the House to increase the salary of President from \$50,000 to \$100,000 annually.

Senate statehood fight may be compromised by admission of two States, one Oklahoma and the other New Mexico and Arizona combined under name of latter.

Philanthropy "trust," with \$10,000,000 capital, has been projected by A. O. Crozier, treasurer of National Corrections and Charities congress; interest, if millionaires will donate capital, to afford relief to victims of disaster.

COMMERCIAL

New York

"Disproportion between supply and demand is still a factor of strength in many commodities, while similar conditions exist as to skilled labor, rendering much work and in some cases postponing important undertakings and improvements. Wages have been advanced voluntarily and also in response to demands by organized labor. Relief to the traffic congestion is still continued to a few favored districts, and shippers cannot hope for prompt deliveries until late navigation opens. Earnings continue to show splendid gains over former years, January returns thus far exceeding 1902 by 0.4 per cent, and 1901 by 18.7 per cent. Orders for spring shipment are heavy in all staple lines, and the advance business for fall is unusually large, testifying to the confidence of buyers in continued prosperity." The foregoing is from the Weekly Trade Review of H. G. Dum & Co. It continues:

Sound conditions continue to prevail in the iron and steel industry, with few developments of note. There is in some what better supply, making it possible to operate blast furnaces with less interruption than was expected when the month opened, but there is constant complaint of the scarcity and high prices commanded by pig iron. Finished steel products have not risen proportionately, although they are in good demand. Large exports of wire and wire nails are reported, the movement being heaviest to Australia, South America and Europe. With the advancing season there is a better movement of merchant pipe and kindred lines, while structural material is also in more urgent request. The demand for railway equipment shows no diminution, and another foreign order for steel rails could not be accepted because deliveries were required in May.

Bradstreet's Grain Figures.

Bradstreet's weekly report says on grain:

Wheat, including flour, exports for the week aggregate 2,850,480 bushels, against 9,005,010 last week, 3,175,481 in this week a year ago, and 4,814,878 in 1901. Wheat exports since July 1 aggregate 155,421,077 bushels, against 173,322,124 last season, and 125,038,837 in 1900. Corn exports aggregate 1,830,170 bushels, against 2,400,310 last week, 3,237,000 a year ago, and 4,700,429 in 1901. For the fiscal year exports are 24,031,153 bushels, against 22,558,490 last season, and 124,327,210 in 1901.

Chicago.

While wheat prices have declined somewhat of late the market shows remarkable stubbornness throughout. All the recent news has been bearish, yet the bears have little to show for it. It is true both Argentina and Russia are shipping freely to Liverpool, that nearly all foreign markets are weak, and our exports light, while primary receipts hold up and winter wheat prospects are excellent. In short, nearly everything in the news or in the regular statistics has been bearish. But the bulls who are in the market for a long pull are very confident. They see all the bearish facts, but they see also four things first that the Australian demand has cleaned up the Pacific coast surplus and Australia has yet to buy more wheat; second, that notwithstanding some adverse conditions the Minneapolis flour mills had the largest January trade in their history and are now doing business fully up to last year; third, that at this time last year there was more wheat in the Northwest than there is now, yet before the new spring wheat crop began to move a great scarcity of milling wheat existed; fourth, that the winter wheat is showing up well, but has not sufficient snow covering, and is liable to damage in places should a cold wave dip over the Southwest. On the certain bearing of the first three propositions, and the possibilities suggested by the last, the bulls are willing to buy wheat at present prices and hold it.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, shipping grades, \$5.50 to \$7.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 74c to 75c; corn, No. 2, 42c to 43c; oats, No. 2, 30c to 31c; rye, No. 2, 48c to 49c; hay, timothy, \$3.50 to \$4.00; malting, \$6.00 to \$11.00; butter, choice, creamery, 25c to 27c; eggs, fresh, 18c to 19c; potatoes, 40c to 47c, per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, choice light, \$4.00 to \$7.00; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 2, 40c to 41c; oats, No. 2, 35c to 36c; rye, No. 2, 48c to 49c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.55; sheep, \$3.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 2, 40c to 41c; oats, No. 2, 35c to 36c; rye, No. 2, 48c to 49c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$4.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$7.10; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 2, 40c to 41c; oats, No. 2, 35c to 36c; rye, No. 2,

ILLINOIS STATE NEWS

FARMERS TO BUILD ELEVATORS.

Make Preparations to Fight Middlemen by Handling Grain.

Western farmers are uniting in many localities for the building of grain elevators. The rapidity with which such combinations are being formed in Illinois and in Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, the Dakotas and other States of the middle West promises to make all the farmers of cereals independent of local grain elevator companies and give the agriculturists a power greater than ever before known. Within the last few months hundreds of elevator companies have been formed by farmers. At a meeting recently held at Broadland, Ill., farmers subscribed \$5,500 for a cooperative elevator, and at Longview \$3,000 was raised for the same purpose. Similar meetings have recently been held with success at Mason City, Natrona, Benton, Bement, Tuscola, Hayes, Odell, El Paso, Pannagan, McDowell, Fairland, and Findlay. Heretofore farmers who wished to ship grain direct to Chicago or other large markets, independent of their local dealer, have found the railroad companies unwilling to forward cars until the grain was actually in sight. This left the local elevator man master of the situation, and he was thus, with a capital seldom exceeding \$5,000, often dictating the price of a grain crop running up into hundreds of thousands in a single township. Through the Grain Dealers' Association the combination had been made effectual all over the State, so that in Illinois the grain dealers' organization, with an invested capital of about \$10,000,000, has fixed the values for an invested capital of \$2,400,000,000.

MARION SUFFERS BY FIRE.

Many Business Firms Victims and Loss May Reach \$250,000.

Fire that threatened the entire business portion of Marion broke out at 7 o'clock Thursday evening, and was not brought under control until several hours later. Just how the blaze started under a stairway between B. D. Bracy's clothing store and A. E. Bracy's general store is not known. Those suffering losses are: M. Cantey, clothing; J. M. Cline, drug store; A. E. Bracy, general store; B. D. Bracy, clothing store; saloon basement; O. T. Holland, barber shop; Southernland & Shuckeloff, feed store; restaurant; Keyser, clothing store; Albert Laynie, clothing store; Alexander Brothers, grocery store; George R. Stone, cigar factory; W. O. S. Rhee, attorney's office; Police Magistrate Stone's office; Dr. Evans Baker; Tidwell & Bantler, offices; Brower, tailor shop; M. W. Robertson, residence. Five or more families were left homeless. The burned district includes the brick block on the northeast corner of the square from the city hall to the new Goodall House. The loss is variously estimated at \$200,000 to \$250,000.

MERCHANT'S WIFE ENDS LIFE.

Former Chicago Woman Takes Poison in Bloomington Hotel.

Bloomington and Lexington were stricken the other day by the most pathetic and unaccountable instance of self-destruction in local history. The body of Mrs. Charles B. Johnson, wife of one of the leading merchants of the latter city, was found in a room in a hotel in Bloomington. A bottle of aceton from which a fatal draught had been taken and a remarkable letter which she had written to her husband told the tragic story. It seems that she became converted to the Presbyterian faith a month ago, and was uniting with the church. She was sorry over the fact that so many of her friends remained aloof from the church. She became despondent, and fearing that her mind was falling decided to end her life. She went to Bloomington ostensibly on a shopping expedition, planning to stay several days. Three years ago Mrs. Johnson was married to her surviving husband, who has been for years a well-known department manager in Chicago clothing houses. For two years he has been conducting a department store in Lexington.

CHOSEN BY ILLINOIS MINERS.

T. J. Reynolds of Collinsville Elected President at State Convention.

The State convention of the Illinois Mine Workers at Springfield heard the result of the balloting for State officers. The following are the officers: President, T. J. Reynolds, Collinsville; vice-president, Edward Cahill, Virden; secretary-treasurer, William H. Ryan, Springfield; national board member, Thomas Burke, Springfield. State board members—first district, Benjamin Kling, Streator; second district, James Beattie, Springfield; third district, J. J. Wilson, Wesley City; fourth district, William Topham, Westville; fifth district, John T. Parsons, Westville; sixth district, Peter McCall, Glen Carbon; seventh district, W. T. Morris, Du Quoin; auditors—Albert Neutzing, Glen Carbon; Bron Owens, Belleville, and Thomas F. Morris, Springfield. The report of Secretary-Treasurer Ryan showed that on Jan. 31 there was on hand \$415,082 after \$100,000 had been sent during the year to strikers in the hard coal fields.

DROWNS WHILE OUT HUNTING.

Son of Factory Superintendent Selves Henry Cable and Unsees His Boat.

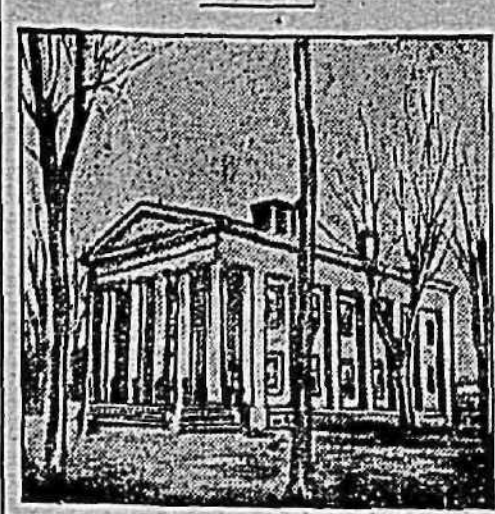
Theodore Thompson, son of the superintendent of the Harrison machine works at Belleville, was drowned in the Kaskaskia river six miles south of Carlyle. He and Henry Sterth were hunting ducks in a small boat. When passing under a ferryboat wire cable which stretched across the river Thompson took hold of the cable, causing the boat to capsize.

FIRE SWEEPS MINING VILLAGE.

Hillrood Suffers Heavily from Blaze, and Loss Will Be \$100,000.

Fire at Hillrood, a mining village, burned the mine store, oilhouse and dwellings of the Kellyville Coal Company, besides a saloon, the postoffice and several small buildings. The loss is \$100,000.

OLD LANDMARK AT LINCOLN IS TO BE TORN DOWN.



OLD COURTHOUSE AT LINCOLN.

A new \$150,000 court house is to be built in Logan County. In order that the county will not be put in debt by this enterprise, \$50,000 per year will be added to the taxes for the next three years, and the building paid for when completed. This ends a long fight in which the city of Lincoln has advocated a new building and the county has opposed it. Strangers who have visited Lincoln for years past have commented on the relic of bygone days which stood in the heart of the city. Its passing marks the close of an epoch which began when Abraham Lincoln, as attorney for the founders of the city, obtained a charter for the new town. J. D. Gillett, Virgil Hiekkok and Robert Latham owned the town site, and named it for their friend Lincoln. He was given a lot opposite the court house as his fee, and this was held in his family until a few years ago.

MONUMENT TO J. A. LOGAN.

School Children of Murphysboro Start Movement to Raise Fund.

After several years of agitation a movement has been started by the school children to erect a monument to the memory of Gen. John A. Logan, who was born and reared in Jackson County. The movement has been started by the Murphysboro township high school and a series of entertainments is to be given to start the fund.

Trolley Line Is Incorporated.

The Secretary of State has licensed the Central Illinois Traction Company, Chicago, with a capital stock of \$250,000. A line is to be constructed from Mattoon in a northeasterly direction to Charleston. The incorporators and first directors are J. F. Westall, Will H. Clark, Arthur Dryden, Frank L. Hupp and Hilam I. Keckam of Chicago.

Within Our Borders.

Frank Olson, 24 years old, a Chicago electrician, shot himself in the presence of his wife and died.

Mary Polson, 9 years old, died at her home in Chicago from the effects of bites from a supposed mad dog.

Because of scarcity of coal the Southern Illinois Normal University at Carbondale has been forced to close temporarily.

Four prisoners escaped from the Morgan County jail. They broke a lock, overpowered the turnkey and beat him terribly.

Major James M. Eddy has taken his place as lieutenant colonel of the First Infantry, U. S. A., to succeed Frank O. Lowry.

At the national convention of brewery workers at Cincinnati it was ordered that all malt houses in Illinois and Wisconsin be organized.

The residents of Jackson County have started a movement, supplementary to that of the school children, to erect a monument to Gen. John A. Logan.

A burglar stole two overcoats valued at \$100 at the residence of Ira J. Couch in Chicago, and was packing up silverware when surprised by a servant.

Miss Bessie Toome Willard, who eloped six weeks ago with Joseph F. Willard, a vaudeville comedian, filed a bill for divorce in Chicago, charging cruelty.

The business district of West Brooklyn was burned. The loss will reach \$100,000. Much suffering was caused among those whose homes were destroyed.

The farmers of the country contributed to Findlay held a meeting and organized a farmers' union. The object of the organization is for mutual benefit and protection.

A herd of steers at the Chicago stock yards, maddened by the sight of a red handkerchief, trampled on J. H. Russell of Bronson, Mich., and he died four hours later.

Robert H. Wright of Belvidere defeated Charles Whitney of Waukegan in the Republican judicial caucus at Rockford, insuring his nomination to the circuit bench.

Bob Hobson, a negro, was placed in jail at Metropolis for the murder of his brother Dave near Brookport. Dave and a sister had quarreled and Bob, who was on bad terms with Dave, came into the room and with a shotgun killed him instantly.

State Factory Inspector William Elm caused the arrest of twelve prominent manufacturers of Peoria, charging violations of the child labor law. Five pleaded guilty to employing children between the ages of 14 and 16 years within the required hours, and were fined \$5 and costs each, and one to employing a child under the age limit of 14 years.

An important epoch in the history of the early closing movement agitation began by the Elgin Retail Clerks' Union over a year ago was reached when Rev. F. F. Farmhouse introduced resolutions favoring the closing of every retail store in Elgin five nights a week, with the exception of Saturday and watch factory pay days. So forcibly did the clerical champion present their cause that the resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Elgin Ministerial Union.

PROCLAIMS ARBOR DAY.

Gov. Yates Asks for Planting of Trees Friday, April 24.

Gov. Yates has issued the following proclamation designating Friday, April 24, as Arbor day: "In accordance with established custom and in obedience to the act of June 10, 1887, Friday, April 24, 1903, is hereby designated as Arbor day in the State of Illinois. The forests of this country are of great economic value. It is estimated that the annual consumption of wood is at least twice as great as the annual growth. Aside, therefore, from beautifying the home surroundings, and the public grounds and highways, it is good public policy to increase the practical knowledge which may lead in due time to a restoration of the balance. For these reasons I urge an especial way that the work of planting trees on the grounds of schools of all grades be continued, and that all teachers employed by the State or any school district provide for suitable instruction in the care of trees and their importance. In the celebration of Arbor day by the schools and educational institutions it would be also appropriate, although it is not especially enjoined by our statute, to couple with study of trees, lessons on the value of our birds and the great importance of their protection. The young people of Illinois cannot have too great an appreciation of nature or too keen a sense of the relation between her many beauties and utilities."

FATHER FILES UNIQUE DEED.

His Son Must Provide, Among Other Things, an "Iron Cow."

There has just been filed in the Circuit clerk's office of Perry County a deed containing provisions which are unique. John Matecki conveys to his son, John Matecki, Jr., forty acres of land for a consideration of \$400, and during the grantor's life annually four bushels of corn, \$8 in cash, five bushels of winter potatoes, two trips to Nashville in a two-horse wagon, one pint of milk daily, if needed, feed pasture for a cow and chicken, one iron cow (the "iron cow" must be an error, although experts could make nothing else of the name), a physician without cost, to bring a priest in sickness, 200 pounds of hog meat, fifty bushels of wheat, and free fuel. In case the elder Matecki dies, it is specified that the son shall give only one-half the above articles annually to the grantor's wife during her lifetime. No provision is made in the deed as to how the trips to Nashville, the priest, the pasture for cows and chickens, the doctor, and the "iron cow" shall be divided on the death of the grantor.

OPPOSED ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

John Alsbury, Once Prominent in Illinois, Dies on Poor Farm.

John Alsbury, once a prominent man in central Illinois politics, died at the poor farm near Buffalo recently. He was buried the following day and only two mourners were present at the simple funeral service. These were his son Charles and his daughter Sarah. Another son resides at Des Moines, Iowa. Because of the circumstances attending his death it was kept a secret and the fact did not become known until the other day. Alsbury was one of the pioneers of Illinois and came to Sangamon County in 1830 with his father, Rev. Charles Alsbury, a primitive Baptist missionary. He was ordained into the ministry himself a few years later. He was a man of remarkable physique and powerful voice, and in the early days his fame as an exhorter was widespread. He was a Democrat and his oratorical powers made him something of a leader in those days. In 1842 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Legislature against Abraham Lincoln and their campaign is one of the memorable incidents in the early political history of the State.

NEGRO IS REFUSED SEAT.

Peoria Law Student to Sue Because He Could Not Go to Theater.

Chamberlain and Harrington, managers of the Peoria Grand Opera House, are to be defendants in a suit for damages to be brought by Harry Gillesken, a colored stenographer and law student of that city, for their refusal to sell him a seat in the dress circle of the theater. Gillesken bears an excellent reputation, having worked his way through school, and will soon be ready to take the examination for admission to the bar. The colored opera company producing "The Smart Set" was the attraction at the Grand and Gillesken ordered his money for two seats, which were refused him. The managers have offered to settle, but Gillesken refused their offer and will fight for the principle involved.

ANTE-NUPITAL CONTRACT VALID.

Supreme Court Scores Man Who Tried to Revoke Kansas Decree at St. Louis.

The Supreme Court has affirmed the decree of the Livingston County Circuit Court in the case of Revilo Oliver vs. T. S. Willits and modified the decree in the case of Amoretta Oliver against J. S. Brown et al. Oliver was married several years ago at Bloomington to Miss Maud Barlow. There was an ante-nuptial contract by which Oliver decided to her 420 acres of land and a homestead in Chateaufort. She decided to him some mortgage and land in Richland County. A few days after the marriage he brought suit to secure an annulment of the contract, alleging that Willits, who was a witness, was a party to a conspiracy. The court scored Oliver and says that the decree of the lower court is just to him.

STOPS PAWNER BOXING ACT.

Governor Yates Has Deputies Sent to Prohibit Sport.

Gov. Yates suppressed a boxing exhibition scheduled to be given in Pawnee. The exhibition was to have been part of a general entertainment in the local opera house. The president of the town board had refused to issue a license for the show, but the promoters said they would give it anyway and the Governor decided to take a hand.

MANY SEIZED BY PEST.

PERSONS IN ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES AFFLICTED.

It Is Claimed That There Are 50,000 Cases of the Dread Disease Throughout the Country—Epidemic Is Alarming in Several States.

"Smallpox is more widely spread over the United States now than ever before and the disease is of the deadliest type ever known. Conservative estimates, based upon reports received from the forty-five States, show that at least 50,000 persons in this country are afflicted with the malady. In some instances the death rate is as high as 65 per cent. The epidemic is indeed alarming, as, with the continuation of cold weather, the disease will thrive and remain unchecked in its death-dealing." This is a statement made by Dr. Heman Spaulding, chief medical inspector Chicago health department.

Chicago alone has had eighty-two cases of smallpox brought to the notice of the health department already this year. Twelve of those cases have resulted in death. Last year there were 388 cases in the city, but they were of the mild type, only one person dying. From Jan. 1 to Feb. 10 last year there were only twenty-four cases in the isolation hospital. To-day there are fifty-one.

"The country is full of smallpox. And of all the cases that have come under the notice of health officers in the various States nearly every person having the disease never was vaccinated. Not one of the 727 cases of smallpox discovered in Chicago within the last four years showed marks of vaccination, as defined in our pamphlet, 'Vaccination Creed,' which we issued to impart information concerning the disease to doctors and the public in general. Of those 727 persons, 692 never had been vaccinated at all, though most of them claimed they had. This aversion to vaccination is a fatal absurdity. Of the remaining 65 cases 60 had, irregular and doubtful scars, said to have been the result of vaccination."

"Vaccination should be repeated until the susceptibility to vaccine is exhausted. When this is done it is impossible to contract smallpox. This is the protection given the employees of the health department who handle and nurse smallpox patients, and bury the dead from the disease. Of these men, among the hundreds so employed, has only one of these employees ever contracted smallpox."

Reports show that there is hardly a town big enough to appear on the map that has no smallpox cases. In San Francisco to-day there are sixty cases. Other cities of California have all the way from two to ten, and some of them twenty. Denver has thirty-seven, while every town in Colorado has its smallpox case. Some reports say that the disease is more prevalent in Indiana and Minnesota, but Dr. Spaulding says this is not the fact. For instance, Indiana is given 3,000 cases and Minnesota twice that number.

NINE KILLED BY TRAIN.

High School Pupils Are Run Down in a Trolley Car.

Running at almost full speed, a train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad at Newark, N. J., crashed into a trolley car loaded with pupils on their way to the high school. Eight or nine of those on the car, most of them young women, were killed and at least fifteen were injured, some so badly that it is feared they will die.

The trolley car was one of the special vehicles which the North Jersey Street Railway Company runs between 8 and 9 o'clock five mornings in the week for the special accommodation of high school pupils. It was crowded with young men and women from all parts of the city, many of whom had transferred from other lines.

The sight after the collision was sickening. Mutilated bodies of children were scattered in every direction. The unhurt passengers carried the injured children to nearby places of temporary refuge. The trolley car could not be stopped, although the motorman appeared to make frantic efforts to do so. There were about twelve children on the front platform grouped around the motorman. It is not known whether they hampered his movements. The front part of the trolley car was picked up three blocks down the road between the two tracks.

The Pope has excommunicated persons seeking to create a national church in the Philippines.

The late Dr. Parker's pulpit Bible contained the signatures of many distinguished men who visited City Temple.

"The church is not meant for a Sunday club," says Conductor Bishop Mackay-Smith of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Philadelphia.

According to a recent census of church attendance in New York City there is a larger attendance in the smaller churches in proportion to the membership than in the large ones.

The Christian Work and Evangelist says that a Protestant Christendom is seeking a practical basis of church union now with an earnestness not known since the Reformation.

The Baptist congress, which assembled in Boston, discussed many subjects of social and doctrinal interest, among them the question of whether or not baptism is essential to church membership.

The Rev. Eugene McDonald, who has been appointed a chaplain in the United States navy by President Roosevelt, is a Roman Catholic priest, who for some time has had a parish at Red Bank, N. J.

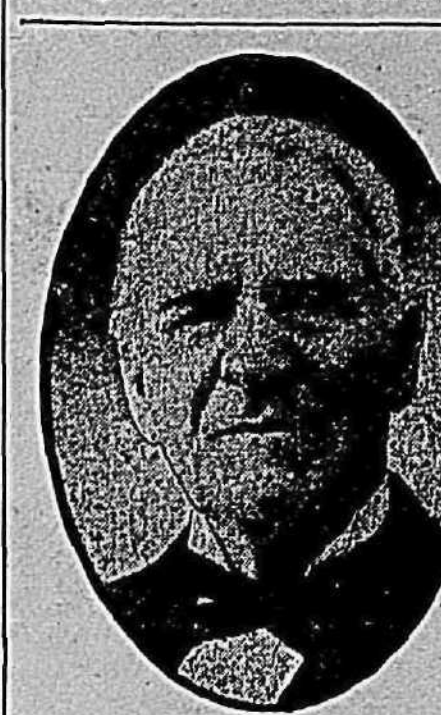
TOWN NAMED FOR HIM.

Life Sketch of the Founder of Wheaton, Who Recently Passed Away.

Warren L. Wheaton, aged 91 years, died recently at his home in Wheaton, Ill., which town he was the founder. He leaves 800 descendants and relatives in DuPage County. The four children who survive him are Warren L. Wheaton, Jr., and Mrs. Lucy D. Darling of Wheaton, Wilbur E. Wheaton of Dresden, Mo., and Harry Wheaton of South Center, Minn. The cause of his death was a cold which he contracted while attending church.

Wheaton now stands on land that Mr. Wheaton and his brother homesteaded and pre-empted in 1837. He was the first postmaster of the town named for him, and served several terms in its council. He was elected to the State Legislature on the Democratic ticket in 1848; was a generous donor to Wheaton College, and at the time of his death was the oldest director of the institution.

Warren Lyon Wheaton was born in Pomfret, Conn., in 1812, and was educated at Pomfret and Woodstock academies. He came to Illinois in 1837 and took up 640 acres of land in DuPage



WARREN L. WHEATON.

County, on the road between Elgin and Chicago, when his nearest neighbor lived thirty miles away. At his solicitation his brother, Jesse O. Wheaton, came from Worcester, Mass., the following year, and established his claim to 320 acres of government land adjoining. On these two pioneer claims the town of Wheaton now stands. Mr. Wheaton gave land to the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for a right of way when land along the line was selling for \$10 and \$15 an acre, and because of this generosity the railroad company named the town in his honor. He donated sixty acres to Wheaton College, of which he had been a director since 1850, and had been the first Methodist Episcopalian in Wheaton. He had the unique distinction of being the first member of the temperance society organized in the United States; the society being established in 1830 in Massachusetts. Mr. Wheaton was married in 1848 to Miss Harriet Rickard, also of Pomfret, Conn. His life had been singularly free from sickness and he enjoyed vigorous health up to the time he was taken with the illness which resulted in his death.

ILLINOIS POULTRY AND EGGS.

They Hold an Important Place Among the State's Profitable Products.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson gives Illinois second place in the list of poultry producing States. Wm. B. Curtis, writing on this subject to the Chicago Record-Herald, gives the following table showing the number of poultry on farms in Illinois:

	1880.	1890.	1900.
Chickens	21,468,625	10,000,728	20,351,000
Turkeys	1,043,947	448,028	1,072,863
Ducks	735,934	497,361	705,000
Geese	705,000	882,687	

Total

*Does not include fowls under three months old.

The production of eggs in Illinois for the years given was as follows:

	Dozen.
1870	35,978,270
1880	50,351,000
1890	68,402,670

At first glance Illinois appears to have fallen far behind 1890 in the matter of poultry production, but the footnote explains the reason for the apparent decrease. The production of eggs in 1890, which was about 25,000,000 dozen greater than in 1880, is sufficient evidence that this industry has made great strides in Illinois during the last census decade. In the matter of poultry on farms Illinois ranks second among the States for chickens, second for turkeys, sixth for geese and second for ducks. The value of all poultry on farms of Illinois was estimated at \$6,415,033. The poultry and egg product was more than three times greater than this, however, the value being \$20,250,000—\$11,807,690 for poultry and \$8,442,410 for eggs.

The value of all farm products of animal origin in Illinois was \$180,810,005, and poultry and eggs formed 15.5 per cent of this sum, or \$20,250,000, as stated above.

Illinois produced 80,402,070 dozens of eggs in 1890, holding third place for egg production among the States, as in 1880 and 1870. These eggs were worth 10.3 cents per dozen on the farm.

The comparative statement below shows the position held by poultry and eggs among the farm crops of Illinois:

	\$100,000,000.
Corn	\$115,082,567
Animals sold	69,402,608
Dairy products (milk, butter and cheese)	58,000,010
Hay and forage	29,638,919
Poultry and eggs	23,500,109
Wheat	11,837,963
Animals slaughtered	10,184,600
Miscellaneous vegetables	5,028,148

New Bank for North Chicago.

State Auditor McCulloch has issued a license to C. B. Saylor, O. W. Kedder, Orin D. Goss and F. Bartel, authorizing them to organize the Citizens' State Bank of North Chicago. The capital is \$250,000.

H. M. Niles, manager of United Stores Company, 112 Clark street, Chicago, committed suicide after losing \$75 of company's funds in poker "dibs."

Charles D. Peacock, Sr., jeweler and pioneer Chicago resident, died of pneumonia, aged 65 years.

ILLINOIS LAWMAKERS.

Representative Patterson, of Chicago, on Wednesday introduced in the House a bill to place the employees of the Cook County Board of Election Commissioners under civil service. The bill was prepared by Judge O. M. Carter, of the Cook County Court. The three Election Commissioners are ex-officio civil service examining board and are empowered to make rules for the examinations, appointments, promotions and removals in accordance with the provisions of the bill. Representative Underwood wants the game of football prohibited in Illinois. He has introduced a bill making it unlawful "for any person to engage in the game and unlawful for any person in charge, wholly or in part, of any of the State's institutions, universities, normal schools or reform schools, or other institutions supported in whole or in part by the State to permit, encourage or allow pupils, students or inmates of such institutions to engage in the game. Any person violating the provision of the act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to a fine of from \$10 to \$100. A movement is on foot by a majority of the members of the House to provide each member with a private secretary or clerk. A conference of members, both Democrats and Republicans, was held to consider the proposition. The subject was discussed at considerable length and a committee on resolutions was appointed to draft a suitable resolution, to be presented in the House.

Taxation of all church property in the State is the purpose of a delegation which was in Springfield Thursday, interviewing Senators and Representatives on the subject, and seeking some one to introduce bills to this end, which have been prepared. No one was found, however, who would father the measures. At present property used exclusively for religious worship is exempt from taxation under the law. In practice, all church property, whether used as places of worship, parochial schools, or purely charitable institutions, is not taxed. In contradistinction to this proposition, Representative William Schlagenhauf, of Quincy introduced in the House a bill exempting all private charitable institutions from taxation. Representative L. Y. Sherman introduced a bill intended to cut off the salaries or expense allowances of members of the Legislature who are serving or may serve in the future by appointment by the Governor on various State boards and commissions. Senator T. J. Dawson of Chicago introduced a resolution for a constitutional amendment which, if adopted, would enable the people to enact laws independently of and without the intervention of the General Assembly. It is the most radical initiative and referendum measure yet proposed. Upon petition of 8 per cent of the voters, a proposed law shall be submitted to the people, and if it receives a majority of the votes cast upon the proposition it shall become a law without reference to any action of the General Assembly.

State House was in session yesterday morning Friday and then adjourned until Monday afternoon. Speaker Miller introduced a bill to repeal the law passed two years ago "Requiring reports of births and deaths and the recording of the same, the regulation of interments, or other disposal of dead bodies." Three other bills of the same character have been presented, but this, emanating from the Speaker of the House, carries additional weight, and besides, there is a story connected with it which is of political interest. Speaker Miller says he does not think the passage of the repeal bill will affect the health regulations of Chicago or other cities in the State. All he desires to do is to free the residents of rural communities from what they consider an onerous law. If the bill endangers Chicago health laws, the Speaker says, he will have it amended to avoid that contingency. But one Senator was present when the Senate was called to order by Lieut. Gov. Northcott, and an adjournment was taken until the next Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

The House met at 5 o'clock Monday afternoon with less than a dozen members in attendance. By unanimous consent Representative Stewart, the prohibition member, presented a resolution providing for the submission of a constitutional amendment for universal suffrage. The resolution was referred to the committee on elections. Representative Stewart also introduced a resolution urging Senators Cullom and Mason to urge the passage in the national Senate of the bill restricting interstate commerce in intoxicating liquors. Representative Kleeman has two bills for the regulation of theaters. One forbids Sunday performances, but permits the use of theaters for religious services, sacred concerts and the like. The second bill is to prevent the overcrowding of theaters, and it provides that no more tickets shall be issued than there are seats in the theater. It prohibits the placing of chairs in the aisles, and strictly prohibits the selling of standing room.

House Committees.

Education—Nohe, chairman; Wheeler, Swift, Wilkerson, Morris, Christie, F. E. Erickson, Gordon, Jonas Arnold, Gillespie, Tice, Smejkal, Pederson, Stewart, McManaman, Petrie, Haffner, Huda, Clark, McClenathan, Burke, Webster, Mitchell, Wilson.

Insurance—Kopf, chairman; Lyon, Taggart, Allen, Glade, Uppendahl, Brundage, Murray, Magill, Haines, Sunderland, Jandy, Cavanaugh, Nagel, Gallagher, Jones, Petrie, Pattison, Verdell, Deady, Farley, Miller, Tippit, Farris, Basse, Geshkevich.

Judicial Department and Practice—Bundy, chairman; Murray, Morris, Bettler, Brundage, Pondarvis, Wilkerson, Church, Breidt, McRoberts, Clettenberg, Greenbaum, Klinkner, Davis, Schlagenhauf, Trautmann, McManaman, Wallace, J. O. Miller, Luke, Filgel, Blash, Elliott, Mundy, Rapp, et al.

Libraries—Smejkal, chairman; Penland, Taggart, Church, Oldam, Arnold, Norden, Lish, Hardin, McRoberts, Austin, Murray, McKimley, M. E. Knoll, Cummings, Blash, Hughes, Bowles, Deschamps, Minnis, Luke, et al.

Public Lands—McManaman, chairman; Taggart, Church, Oldam, Arnold, Norden, Lish, Hardin, McRoberts, Austin, Murray, McKimley, M. E. Knoll, Cummings, Blash, Hughes, Bowles, Deschamps, Minnis, Luke, et al.

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this grand medicine saved his life." Many
 persons know it's the only aureore for coughs,
 colds and all lung diseases. W. T. H. H.
 guarantees satisfaction. 50 cents and
 Trial bottle free.

Some Years Behind Time.
 Payment of an account rendered
 twenty-eight years ago was recently
 made to a Ryde (Eng.) tradesman
 seventeen years after his retirement
 from business.